THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 117 K

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

President's Peace Recipe Europe Needs One Also Is Court Plan a Chrysalis?

¶ **Pan-American Day.** The Pan American Union, representing 21 American republics, listens to the recipe for world peace as pronounced by President Roosevelt. Its constituent parts are: continued maintenance and improvement of democracy, mutual confidence, positive cooperation. So, pleads the promoter of the "good neighbor" policy, "let us pledge ourselves to giving practical effect to the conclusions reached in Buenos Aires, and let us dedicate ourselves anew to the strengthening of the bonds which unite us in the great American family of nations." Yes; advice that's good for the individual is good for the nations: The best way to make a friend is to be one.

¶ **London likewise considers** some recipes for peace. Comes to light a round robin recommending that Geneva abandon any idea of becoming an "international war office" bent on tightening up the system of joint action against aggression. They would have the League devote itself to peaceful conciliation and the application of remedial methods designed to remove the causes of war. In all consistency they ask, in effect: How is it possible to destroy war by war? How is it possible to prevent the will for peace from bringing peaceful means? But unless their peace talk is implemented by disarmament sentiment, there will remain with Lord Cecil's plan of putting teeth into the League a strong argument for collective pressure against war makers.

¶ **Diplomatic courage,** calmness, patience are likewise recommended as ingredients in the peace pudding. Especially are they needed at times like the present when dictators, conscious of the tenuousness of their authority, hope to gain applause by a display of bravado. The spectacle of Italian Fascists disparaging Great Britain's sea strength while British diplomacy is bending backward to keep the mooring lines of the Spanish insurrection tight, is one of those things which threaten to stir indignation. Poise is precious.

¶ **Under the wand** of the Wagnerian victory in the Supreme Court, the President's court realignment device seems to be undergoing a metamorphosis; but whether it is turning into a club, a rod, a serpent or a bent reed, is not thus far determined. Mr. Roosevelt himself has persistently and resistantly declared that he proposes to have his way, but some Washington correspondents, assuming that the President has a penchant for the devious rather than the direct, seem to feel that his court plan is like the evergreens nailed to a blind: something to mislead the birds of opposition into approaching within gunshot of the New Deal.

¶ **Hence as the President** signals his henchmen to push ahead with the campaign to remake the Supreme Court, there is some conjecture as to whether the order is a whip-snap over the present bench to prepare the justices for further favorable decisions; whether it is a flash-pan demonstration prior to compromise; whether Mr. Farley has counted congressional noses and finds enough of them reflecting Rooseveltian rays to assure an immediate victory, or whether Mr. Roosevelt's determination to turn the judicial bench into an executive bleachers, is so set that only a test of congressional strength will pacify it.

¶ **Whatever lies behind** the President's present attitude, many of his friends are advising that the safe middle course would be to capitalize on the favorable feeling exemplified by the court's vindication of the National Labor Relations Act and compromise on a plan which would consolidate the present liberal trend of the court while having the Administration from the assumed opprobrium of "court packing" which a large, although possibly a minority, group of substantial American citizens would certainly associate with the effort to "modernize" the judiciary.

¶ **Validation of the Wagner Act** puts grease in the oil cups of industry, but thus far it is difficult to see how it trims the balance wheel between management and labor. To many observers the provisions of the Labor Relations Act supported by the Supreme Court place more weight with labor than with employers. Labor gains the collective bargaining right but leaves management to work out its own protection. So until the fine print of numerous legal decisions is scanned and digested it may not be possible to give verdicts on some of the thin lines of demarkation. But there is unquestionably a demand and a desire for methods to secure for the boss advantages equal to those granted to the worker, and predictions are that these will be dealt with in the conference called by the Secretary of Labor for next Tuesday. Meanwhile the assumption grows that collective bargaining will supplant forceful bargaining and that the decisions rendered will clarify common problems in the zone of extro-state commerce.

France, Home of Sit-Downs, Warned Not to Overdo Them; U. S. Studies Labor Policies

Miss Perkins Calls Unions and Industry Together on Bargaining

By the Associated Press

Government and labor leaders charted future policies today in the light of the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced she had invited representatives of these two divisions to meet industrial chieftains at a conference on problems involved in collective bargaining between employer and employee as these developments took shape:

1. Senate Majority Leader Robinson forecast new wage and hours legislation.

2. The nation's rival labor groups—the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization—stepped up the pace of their recruiting drives on a score of fronts.

3. Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, predicted the Government would "force" the Ford Motor Company to deal with the union and declared "a strike to force Henry Ford to recognize the U. A. W. A. will not be necessary now." Unionists reported intensive efforts to enroll Ford hands would begin immediately.

4. Henry Ford said "of course the Ford Company" is subject to the terms of the Wagner Law but asserted its provisions "have been standard policies of the Ford Motor Company for years" and contended he couldn't see how the law could affect his firm "as long as we go

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Premier Hepburn asks two cabinet ministers to resign in Canadian General Motors crisis: Page 2.

Need of Public's Support Told French Workers by Union Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 14—While American labor prepared to drive forward with renewed impetus after the Wagner Act decision sustaining collective bargaining, France's 5,000,000 trade unionists were being severely warned by their leaders not to antagonize public opinion by abuse of the sit-down weapon.

Léon Jouhaux, secretary of the French Labor Federation, yesterday issued an urgent appeal for discipline, caution and moderation in resorting to strikes, and loyalty to the Popular Front Government.

Speaking at a meeting here of the executive board of the national labor body, M. Jouhaux, who is France's William Green, frankly admitted that trade unionism was stirring up hostility among the general public in France at the moment.

He stressed the danger of too many strikes at such a time and asked the workers patiently to observe the "pause" in the Popular Front program. "We want our revolution to be orderly," he said, and concluded by announcing that after the pause the labor will demand early nationalization of banks, railroads, mines and electrical industry.

A miniature political storm which may swell to serious proportions if not checked soon has broken loose over the flying of red flags and Popular Front banners over the Paris Exposition buildings.

Both exhibition authorities and labor union chiefs have protested against the repeated hoisting of red banners. Several Tricolor flags have been displayed bearing the Communist hammer and sickle, the three arrows of the French Socialists and the Phrygian bonnet of the Radicals.

Chemists Learn How to Live In World of Glass

Professor Tells How New Fluid Dissolves Most Earth Materials

Snow in Summer

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 14—Desoription of an unusual world in which "selenium oxychloride" takes the place of water, brought smiles from chemists listening to Prof. Gilbert B. L. Smith of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at the American Chemical Society meeting here.

On his hypothetical planet, Professor Smith visualized a sphere nearly covered with tremendous glaciers of solid cystals, a land peopled by strange beings who spanned rivers of selenium oxychloride with platinum bridges and protected themselves from the weather with tungsten umbrellas. This apparently fanciful world is not as unreal as it sounds, according to the Brooklyn chemist. His announcement of results with selenium oxychloride culminates five years of research and adds another solvent to be listed with water, alcohol, benzine, ether and carbon disulphide.

Through the Floor

On the earth, water is contained in practically everything in existence, from an apple to the steel piston of a locomotive. Apparently there is no material which is absolutely insoluble in water, even finely divided glass, quartz, gold, etc., dissolving to a certain degree. Ether is a good solvent for fats and oils, the alcohols take care of resins, and carbon disulphide dissolves phosphorous. The new solvent described by Professor Smith is a heavy, straw-colored liquid, which freezes at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, has a marked affinity for water and will attack virtually all unsaturated organic compounds.

In fact, the professor said some of it froze one night, broke its containers, dripped on the wooden floor of an institute laboratory and then ate a hole right through to the room below, destroying several instruments in the physics laboratory and even attacking bakelite fixtures.

Continuing his picture of the "selenium oxychloride world," Professor Smith declared that mountains would have to be of glass or feldspar, and all bridges as well as boats would necessarily be built of platinum and tungsten, virtually the only metals that will not readily dissolve in the new liquid.

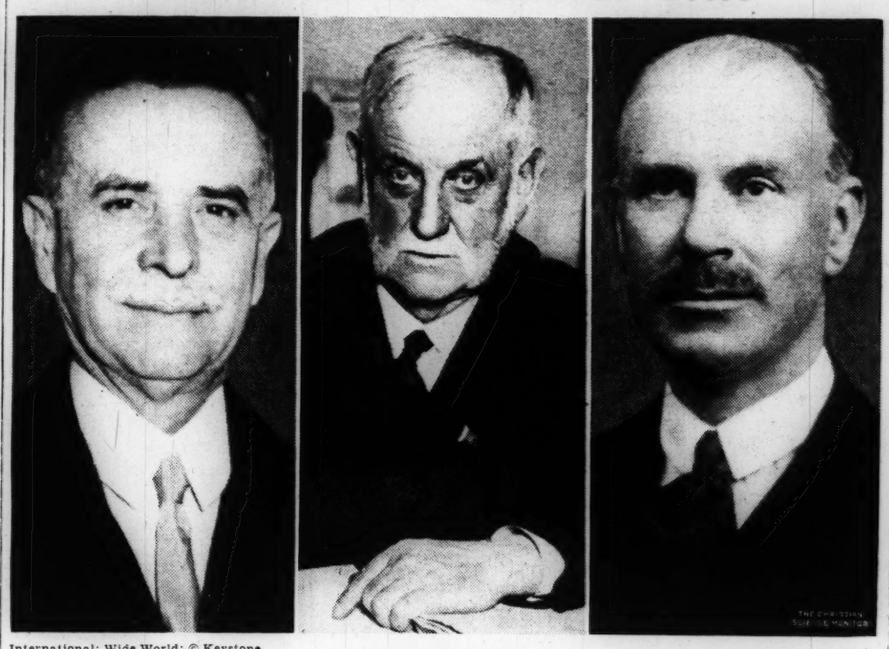
No Place for Wood

"Snow would fall every time the temperature dropped below the mild warmth of spring, and when it rained, we should have to carry glass, tungsten, or platinum umbrellas," said Professor Smith. "Glass is another of the few substances which selenium oxychloride will not attack. Wooden materials could nowhere be exposed to the weather, since the solvent is a powerful oxidizing agent.

"In a selenium oxychloride world,

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Leaders in New Anti-War Drive



International; Wide World; © Keystone

Viscount Astor
Leader in the Nutrition Activities of the League of Nations

George Lansbury
Former Leader of the British Parliamentary Labor Party

Sir Edward Grigg
Editor, Author and Former Governor of Kenya Colony

Pan-Americas Move for Peace; Better League Sought by British

Influential British Group Want to Remove Force From Geneva Policy

Sanctions Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—A letter signed by a number of influential individuals declaring, "The League's most urgent duty is to formulate practical proposals which it thinks would remove the main causes of international conflict," and stressing the importance of not turning Geneva into an "international war office," is published here today.

The letter is avowedly a first shot in a campaign to counteract the efforts of Viscount Cecil and the sponsors of the International Peace Campaign backed by the League of Nations Union, who are organizing support for a declaration of peace which urges a tightening up of the system of joint action against aggression, "including, if necessary, military sanctions."

All Parties Represented

The signatories of today's letter come from all parties and include such well-known names as Viscount Astor, Sir Edward Grigg, George Lansbury, the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Trenchard. They declare their belief that "the ideals of the League of Nations represent the only road toward a lasting

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Cuban Decree Aids Women in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Havana, April 14

A notable forward step toward controlling oppressive conditions of labor for women and children is regarded here as Cuba's chief contribution to social advance among the American nations on the occasion of Pan American Day. President Laredo Bru's decree, issued a few days ago and providing a 36-hour week for night workers, already has resulted in the progressive registration of all women wage earners.

A number of sweatshop abuses were banned, and a National Labor Bureau for Women and Children was established, with a staff of inspectors to enforce the decree. Sharp controversy has broken out, particularly over provisions that 50 per cent of the jobs in retail firms and in certain white-collar tasks are to be given to women, and an even larger percentage in concerns directly serving women.

Roosevelt Links Democracy and International Security

World Implication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Stressing once more the important connection between democracy and international security, President Roosevelt today addressed the assembled diplomatists of Latin America in observance of Pan American Day with declarations bearing on the European and world situations.

Making sure that microphones were deadened, and with no reporters present, it is understood that President Roosevelt gave a strongly-worded pledge of the sincerity and good faith of the United States' foreign policy to the assembled diplomatists. The meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union is private, hence this procedure was possible.

"Off-Record" Talk

The President is understood to have outlined the promises made by his Administration four years ago when the "good-neighbor" policy was launched, and then compared them with accomplishments. As an evidence of good-faith, he recalled that soon after his inauguration he called in diplomatic representatives to assure them the United States would not intervene in Cuba, and he claimed that no intervention has taken place.

The President's "off-the-record" talk apparently had major bearing on Western Hemisphere relations, and seemed to be an effort to impress upon Latin America the necessity of carrying out the pledges made at Buenos Aires. In his prepared speech, the President emphasized that such pledges are closely connected with the cause of world peace. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, also

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Text of President Roosevelt's address: Page 4.

Laborites Force Baldwin to Shift Policy on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14—The Insurgent Generalissimo, Francisco Franco, has been informed "within the last few hours" that Britain refuses to grant him belligerent rights or tolerate interference with British shipping Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, revealed to a crowded House of Commons today.

Sir John Simon's statement is regarded in diplomatic circles as particularly interesting in view of the fact that it follows feelers put out last Sunday when the emergency cabinet meeting was called, seeking to know whether France would approve a grant of belligerent rights. Evidently if the Cabinet was hesitating last Sunday it has now come back to its original standpoint on this issue.

The censure debate on the Government's handling of the Bilbao situation seemed to show some sympathy on Government benches for the Opposition's criticisms of the Government for trying to prevent British merchant ships going to Bilbao. Sir John Simon indicated that only "advice" had been tendered to shipowners. But from the St. Jean de Luz comes the definite statement from British merchant captains that they had been "instructed" not to sail. Sir John was also controverted on the question of mines, which he said were responsible for the British Government's warning to merchant vessels. Major Clement Attlee, Labor Leader, produced a statement from the Basque Government authority denying that any mines had been laid outside Bilbao.

A fuller account of the debate on the Bilbao situation. Page 3.

Japan's Emperor Hails Birthday Of Spanish Republic

TOKYO, April 14 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today cabled felicitations to President Manuel Azana of Spain on the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Spanish Republic, indicating that Japan at present has no intention of recognizing the insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco.

WITH INSURGENT ARMY, April 14 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco wiped the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Spanish Republic from the "nationalist" calendar of holidays today and decreed a new national fiesta for May 2.

Larchmont Women 'Sit Down' on Men Bosses for Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 14—The Westchester Home Conservation Movement, an embryo masculine organization aimed at "improving household efficiency and economy," appeared today to be headed for the rocks, with the wives, butlers and maids on what was described as a sit-down strike against any attempt by husbands to dictate home budget economies.

The job of the husband is to provide funds to meet the budget, and this job done, they have no further say about how the home shall be run, according to the wives, who were said to have the 100 per cent support of their servants.

The Westchester Home Conservation Movement had its genesis on the commuters' train out of Larchmont at 8:06 a. m. every week-day. Its organizers were Samuel Sternefeld, a corset manufacturer; Morris Poley, a wholesale dealer in cotton goods, and Morton J. Adelson, a textile designer.

During their morning rides between Larchmont and Manhattan, household problems were the chief subject of their discussions. These revolved around expenses, and they decided unanimously that many things around the home were run at too high a cost. While many of these things might seem frivolous to some persons, they held there were "serious aspects to the problem" which justified a husbands' organization. This should be predicated on the theory that "women in the home do not have the same business intelligence as men exercise in their offices," and the men of the offices "could give them many ideas."

Free Spending Seems Waning In Washington

President Warns Heads of Departments They Must Cut Expenses

AAA Lets 850 Go

Need for Economy Stressed Because of Sharp Fall in National Revenues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Budget economy is in the air. Whether it will be translated to paper in actual slashes in expenditure, in an effort to keep down budget deficits and attain a "layman's balance" next year, will probably be determined within the next few weeks.

President Roosevelt's letter to heads of departments and other agencies, warning them that a "far greater" deficit than anticipated is in sight unless drastic economies are practiced is only one—if the most significant—of the signs that a ground swell toward economy is forming. Frequent statements by congressional leaders nearly all follow the same trend, but at the same time special local demand and pet projects are banging away at Congress' doors.

One of the first apparent effects of the President's pressing appeal for economy was a cut in 850 employees in the controller's office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They are laid off, effective May 1, it was said, because of the completion of the major portion of the work of paying obligations to farmers growing out of the production adjustment programs under AAA prior to the Supreme Court decision last year. About 3300 AAA employees will remain on active duty after the furloughs.

What President Says

President Roosevelt's letter, made public last night but dated April 7, said:

It is my desire that the heads of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government will immediately cause a survey to be made of the expenditure requirements of their departments and establishments for the remaining months of the fiscal year 1937.

It is apparent at this time that the revenues of the Government for the present fiscal year will be materially less than the amount estimated in my budget message of last January; and, hence, the deficit will be far greater than was anticipated unless there is an immediate curtailment of expenditures.

You will carefully examine the status of appropriations for your activities with a view of making a substantial saving by eliminating or deferring all expenditures which are not absolutely necessary at this time. You will report to me through the acting director of the budget not later than May 1, 1937, the steps which you are undertaking to reduce expenditures and the amount of the estimated saving resulting therefrom.

Revenues Below Estimate

The gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937, estimated last January by President Roosevelt, was $2,652,654,000. The net deficit, deducting public debt retirements, was $2,248,129,000.

But it was hoped to reduce this still further by nearly $1,000,000,000 made up of $900,000,000 from the Treasury's working balance, and retirement of $100,000,000 in national bank notes now a part of the public debt. The total addition to the national debt forecast by the President was therefore $1,248,000,000.

But his high hopes have been altered by failure of revenues. These, the President estimated in January at $5,828,151,000. A lapse of from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 from this figure is anticipated. The decline proceeds from several factors: failure of income tax revenues to yield to expectations; failure to collect the great bulk of the railway retirement act taxes; deferment of many payments under the new undivided corporation profits levies; deferment of the "windfall" taxes on formerly impounded or abated processing taxes under AAA; and a heavy falling off in revenue from gift taxes.

Ready Next Tuesday

President Roosevelt's new relief estimates and final budget check-up, announced for today or shortly after, will not be available until next Tuesday at the earliest. The budget bureau has not prepared the requisite estimates.

The trend toward economy on Capitol Hill takes the form of transferring money from the omnibus relief estimates to pet projects. President Roosevelt figured in January that $1,537,000,000 was a maximum total for relief. The United States mayors ask $2,200,000,000. There has been some suggestion that the President would drop the figure to $1,200,000,000 thus leaving a margin for pet projects.

One of these crops up again in the Senate this week, when Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, hitherto a stout Administration supporter, attempts again to bring up the Harrison-Black education bill, authorizing federal aid to the states for educational purposes, with an initial expenditure of $100,000,000. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, usually at Senator Harrison's elbow, opposes appropriation of new money for this purpose.

Ford Now Says Workers Are Free To Join Any Union

DETROIT, April 14 (AP) — Henry Ford made clear today that employees of the Ford Motor Company are "free to join anything they want to" but that he considers it "foolish" for them to enroll in labor unions —that they would lose their liberty.

Last week, at his Georgia plantation, Mr. Ford had said the Ford Motor Company "never will recognize the United Automobile Workers' Union or any union."

The head of a vast industrial empire, in an interview indicated that he was not concerned about the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. The "useful" provisions of the act, Mr. Ford said, long "have been policies of the Ford Motor Company."

He declined to say what he would do if a union presented formal demands to him.

"Ask me that when the demands are made," he remarked.

Asked about wages, he said he intended to give "the Wall Street crowd some competition," adding that "you can't compete on low wages." He would not say when he intended to increase the present $6 a day minimum or to what level he planned to raise it.

When informed that Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board had said the Ford Company is "subject to the law" just as any other corporation is, he commented:

"Isn't everybody?"

"It still remains to be seen whether the Wagner Act will work," he continued. "We have not said the Wagner Act has affected us one way or the other. I don't see how it can as long as we go ahead as we have in the past."

A few hours before the interview the U. A. W. A. announced that it would start an intensive organization drive among Mr. Ford's employees. Homer Martin, union president, said that "strikes to force Henry Ford to recognize the union won't be necessary" in view of the Wagner Act ruling.

The $5,000,000 purchase of a turbo-generator which will produce 150,000 horse power was regarded today as part of Ford's announced intention to "demonstrate some real competition in quantity production with new methods that will call for more skill, higher wages and a large number of employees" as soon as "this strike mess is over."

Ford Company officials said the generator will increase capacity of the giant Ford power house at the Rouge plant here by 50 per cent.

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New Queries Arise On Interpretation Of Wagner Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—There are a good many nonplussed Washingtonians today who would like nothing better than an answer to the following questions, on the basis of the Supreme Court's Wagner Act ruling:

Just where is the present dividing line between federal and state control over commerce?

Under the latest decision, could a new Child Labor Act be validated? Could a new NIRA?

What is the legal reasoning by which the court squared its Wagner Act decision with its earlier decisions in the Schechter (NIRA) case and Carter Coal Company (Guffey Act) case?

For an answer to these questions, so far as they can be given, more columns of fine print are being scanned today in this city than for many years past in the texts of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Economics in the News

Price of Gold—World-Wide Repercussions of the Rumor of a New Dollar Revaluation—Isolation or Co-operation

By H. B. E.

A rumor arises from nowhere that the American price of gold is to be reduced. Notice what happens. American stocks and commodities fall in price; statesmen in Europe are agog; central bank governors assembling at Basel devote their whole meeting to the rumor; a near-panic occurs in Johannesburg. It was the type of rumor that was heard around the world, in every bourse and counting house, from Threadneedle Street to the Bund in Shanghai. Let us try to thread the cause with these diversified effects.

The United States is the only major country in the world which has tied its currency to gold. Other countries with currencies more or less related to the gold standard—as, for instance, France—change their price from day to day. True the American tie is provisional. But, since it has been held fast since Jan. 31, 1934, the qualification has not influenced the monetary course of events since 1934. It is the tie that counts.

The American price of gold has thus become a sort of anchor for the world currencies. They may stretch back and forth on the anchor, but, if the anchor remains fixed, they feel secure on their both European chancelleries and European bank

¶

In the same way there is another world of currencies more or less tied up to the pound sterling. These units belong to such countries as the Scandinavian nations and the nations in the British Commonwealth. Even these currencies, however, are ultimately bound up together in virtue of the working arrangement between London and Washington, though the arrangement is on a 24-hour basis.

It is plain, therefore, that if the American anchor were removed, the currencies related to it would find themselves without moorings. That is enough in itself to explain the agitations this last week in both Epropean chancelleries and European bank parlors.

The tie between the dollar and gold is $35 an ounce. That represents an appreciation of 69 per cent from the price that prevailed for over a century before 1934. Experts feel that, at such a price, gold is overvalued in terms of dollars, or what amounts to the same thing, the dollar is undervalued in terms of gold.

What is the basis of this feeling? Nobody can vouchsafe any enlightenment. I once asked one of the leading foreign exchange experts in the country to tell me the basis of this feeling. "Why, it's simple," he said, "the amount of gold that is flowing to the United States is proof that the dollar is undervalued." The gold inflow is certainly excessive. But a good deal of it is coming to America because of uncertain conditions in Europe. It would come, that is, whatever the American price for it happened to be. However, there is circumstantial evidence in both the flood of gold imports and the great boost in the American price for it in 1934 that that price is too high.

Certainly it is true that foreign gold producers think of the American price as "a bargain rate." Sometime ago I asked a world traveler which country in his opinion showed the most prosperity. Without hesitation he replied, "South Africa," adding, "thanks to Mr. Roosevelt." South Africa is the world's greatest gold producer. Also, gold is South Africa's leading product. That country began to shoot ahead as soon as the United States started to offer 69 per cent more for gold.

South Africa and other gold fields would thus find their prosperity endangered by a reduction in the American price for gold.

There remains to explain the depressing effect of the rumor on American prices of stocks and commodities. This is by no means clear. In fact, most of the anticipatory reaction is based upon a relation between the price of gold and the price of other things which exists only in the imagination.

¶

However, there is a thin thread of plausibility between the two sets of prices.

Some world commodities are priced in the world's largest consuming market, Great Britain. They are thus originally in pounds. Translation into dollars obviously depends upon the dollar-pound rate of exchange. If the United States lowered the price of gold, that would mean an increase in the gold content of the dollar, and an increase, therefore, in the number of dollars in terms of other currencies tied to the old anchor. That is, the dollar would appreciate in pounds. It follows that there would be fewer dollars for the pounds in which some world commodities are priced; on lower American prices.

I said above, however, that the British have a monetary anchor of their own. So the appreciation of dollars in pounds would depend upon British acquiescence in keeping their anchor unaltered. There is every reason why they should. It is their contention that the dollar should appreciate, because, in their view, the dollar is under-valued at its present price.

The net of it all is that isolated action in changing the dollar would have world-wide consequences. Much better make in common any monetary corrections that there are to make. Already a monetary understanding is in effect between London and Washington. Washington, apparently, is ready to develop that understanding to the extent of correcting monetary maladjustments as well as economic maladjustments. Is Britain? For the quid pro quo required by Washington is that other countries should be equally anchored to gold along with the dollar.

Wage Law Built on Welfare, Not Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The chambermaid whose demand of the payment of the state's minimum wage led to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Washington State minimum wage law is constitutional, started a movement which may affect wage conditions for women in many other states.

Telegrams and written inquiries are reported coming to the Department of Labor and Industries here from all parts of the country.

When Elsie Parrish, bending over her bed-making for a meager wage which should have been $14.50 a week, rebelled to the point of demanding the difference between her actual and the legal wage, her back pay amounted to $216.19. Refused in the lower court, her case reached the State Supreme Court and the wage law was declared unconstitutional. It was then referred by the State Labor Board to the United States Supreme Court, which recently declared the law constitutional.

Unlike most state provisions, the Washington law does not set a general minimum wage for women. In fact it is not primarily a question of money, but is based upon the "welfare, health and morals" of women in industry. The law upon which the court based its decision reads in part:

"The welfare of the State of Washington demands that women and minors be protected from conditions of labor which have a pernicious effect on their health and morals. The State of Washington, therefore, exercising herein its police and sovereign power, declares that inadequate wages and unsanitary conditions of labor exert such pernicious effect.

"It shall be unlawful to employ women or minors in any industry or occupation within the State of Washington under conditions of labor detrimental to their health or morals; and it shall be unlawful to employ women workers in any industry within the State of Washington at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance."

The effect of the court's decision is to spur chambermaids, waitresses and factory workers to demand the discrepancy in wages between those actually received and the minimum wage in that particular craft. One woman who has kept an itemized account of wages of $7 (which should have been $13.20) now presents a bill for $953. Such cases, however, will have to be tried by private attorneys.

Enacted in 1921, the law has never been taken advantage of nor enforced as it probably might have been. Regular monthly meetings of the industrial welfare committee are now scheduled, and plans are under way for an adjustment of wage scales in the upward ratio to meet present standards of living.

As the law reads now, protest must be made by employees in a given industry, after which a hearing is held in which both employers and workers are heard, together with persons representing the general public.

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Shifting Labor Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—A period of major readjustment in the relations of labor and industry following the Wagner Act validation is forecast among impartial labor experts ranking among the keenest students of the law. Traditional employer policies must be renovated so as to be brought up to date with advanced legislation, while labor has to acquire new wisdom and self-control.

Meantime a tremendous period of organization of workers is beginning, like that which came with the NRA.

This latest organizing impulsion will probably be greater than that of 1934. More fundamental and significant, thanks to the more comprehensive Wagner Act approved by the Supreme Court this week.

Labor has had a spectacular triumph. Now it must overcome obstacles without and weaknesses within to make adequate use of the opportunities entrusted to it by government.

A number of years may swirl by before American labor and industry settle down to the stability they have worked out together in Great Britain.

So while a long-time peace may ultimately be attained, the fullness of peace will doubtless be reached only after an unavoidable chemicalization.

Labor authorities who thus read the future of the Wagner Act see several hindrances to an early conciliation of labor and industry throughout.

Capital in fitting itself to the labor system demanded by government will often be awkward, labor frequently will be awkward too. To a majority of both, some of the territory will be unique.

In addition, part of industry will chisel, trying to evade complete compliance with the requirements of the law.

On labor's side there is much mediocrity of leadership and lack of vision.

Such comments as the foregoing came from non-partisan labor veterans. Mixing first-hand in the mutual problems of labor and industry, they know the temper of each.

From experience they know that no law or court decision is going instantly to change over the customs of years, or immediately erase the faults and fill out the education of imperfect organization.

To achieve the full advantages of collective bargaining will require some things beyond the law, such as work, devotion, co-operation, and time.

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Los Angeles Installs Safety Devices To Curb Tide of Traffic Mishaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Two traffic-safety innovations have been added to the list of prevention measures being tested here to refute this city's reputation for having the highest traffic accident fatality rate per 100,000 population among the nation's major cities.

One of the safety-zone experiments is a raised island bordered by a four-foot steel wire fence. It prevents streetcar passengers from crossing between the sidewalk and zone except at the marked pedestrian area at the corner. Two such islands are in use—placed on Broadway at the intersection with Seventh street, the city's main corner.

Since motorists bear the brunt of blame for pedestrian casualties in traffic, they are watching these attempts to curb accidents with interest, says the Automobile Club of Southern California.

The other experiment is a fence of two-foot steel posts emplaced at intervals around the curb side of passenger-loading zones on a streetcar arterial. Red flasher lights operate at night in the top of the posts.

In a recent national survey by the local police department it was shown that while Los Angeles has the highest accident rate according to population, there is more traffic here in proportion to population than in any of the other cities with which it was compared.

Mayor Calls on U.S. Union To Aid Canadian Strikers

TORONTO, April 14 (AP)—The mayor of strike-bound Oshawa and the Premier of Ontario came into forceful conflict in the General Motors of Canada strike today—the mayor flatly demanding United States support for the 3700 striking Canadians who are out; the Premier demanding that two of his dissident ministers resign.

Alex Hall, Mayor of the town which is the scene of the motor strike sent by telegraph and mail an ultimatum to the head of the United Automobile Workers of America in Detroit, demanding that U. A. W. A. workers in the United States strike unless a Canadian agreement between General Motors and its workers is effected by the week-end.

Otherwise, he declared, he would tell Canadian workmen next Monday night to go back to work and abandon the union idea; that the international union is "not playing the game;" that the workers are being "fooled and hoodwinked."

Simultaneously, while flag-waving strike pickets paraded at the Oshawa General Motors of Canada plant to show Mr. Hepburn they were "not communists," C. I. O. union organizer Hugh Thompson said a union official in Detroit had told him General Motors workers in the United States would "sit down again" if the company shipped cars from the United States to England to fill Oshawa orders.

At Detroit, Ed Hall, second vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, asserted today the dispute in the General Motors strike at Oshawa, Ont., now is "over who should get credit for settling the strike."

Mr. Hall declared that General Motors and the U. A. W. A. alike are "being put in the middle by this squabble between Canadian Dominion and provincial officials."

He said he expected Canadian government officials would meet with union leaders tonight at Ottawa.

Nevertheless Hall confirmed a statement he made to Thompson at Oshawa that a new sit-down strike would be called in General Motors plants in the United States if the company attempted to handle from these plants the foreign business ordinarily done by the Oshawa plant.

"That would make our workers strike-breakers," he said. "We don't intend to let this happen."

At Oshawa, meanwhile, Mayor Alex Hall sent an invitation to Norman Rogers, dominion minister of labor, to mediate in the strike of 3700 General Motors workers.

The mayor telegraphed the minister after failing to receive an answer from the company as to whether it would welcome federal intervention in the dispute.

Mr. Hepburn, in a letter he dictated to Labor Minister David Croll and Attorney General Arthur W. Roebuck, told them they must step out to assure provincial government unity in a great Canadian "economic crisis."

He said he would not confer with either Minister pending their receipt of his request for their resignations.

"There can be no turning back as far as I am concerned," said the Premier, after he had dictated the resignation letter.

The Cabinet disagreement has been common knowledge in political circles here for several days. Both Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Croll have been labor lawyers.

Resignations of the two Cabinet members was generally considered inevitable. By custom, the Premier can announce them at any time.

The Premier injected the "communism" issue into the fight over the strike only yesterday. Previously he had said there was no room for "foreign agitators" in the Province, and had accused Mr. Lewis of trying to become "political and economic dictator" of both the United States and Canada.

The strike has been wholly peaceful so far, but Mr. Hepburn has assembled 400 red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police, gray-clad provincial police and special deputies to dash into Oshawa at the least sign of trouble.

Oshawa has only 17 local police. These have been augmented, during the week-old strike, by 100 special union police.

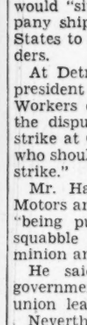
Strike Settlement Hailed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—A settlement providing a closed shop, vacation with pay and improved working conditions was the outcome today of the initial job of arbitration by the city's new industrial relations board. Set up by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to offer employers and employees an impartial agency in disputes, the board's first case concerned the 14 chemist shops of the Silver Rod retail chain which had been closed for nearly two months by a strike of 150 workers.

The board intervened at the request of both sides, with Arthur S. Meyer, New York city business executive, as mediator. Counsel for the company and the unions involved joined today in hailing the decision.

"The results speak for themselves," the statement continued. "The strike is over, the men are back at work and there is a renewed feeling of confidence between employer and employee."



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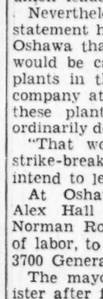

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New Queries Arise On Interpretation Of Wagner Ruling

(Continued From Page 1)

various opinions. The Justice Department strategists are mapping out tentative new legal thrusts to define where the law stands.

On every hand the analogy of "No Man's Land" is cited, sometimes referred to as "Robert's Land," to illustrate the tentative nature of preliminary conclusions.

To begin with, it is definitely established that the Federal Government has the right to intervene to insure collective bargaining in the case of a manufacturer doing business on a national scale, though locally organized.

Size Yet Undetermined

Just how big such a manufacturing plant must be to bring it under federal authority remains to be determined. The smallest plant affected in the Wagner rulings was the Richmond Clothing Company, doing annual business of $2,000,000, and employing 800. Down to this size at least, the decisions uphold federal authority to intervene. The company has only one plant and chief office, all at Richmond, but it gets its raw material from other states. Test authority of the Federal Labor cases will doubtless determine the Board in smaller and smaller companies, till the limit is reached and the company is held to be so small as to be local.

The Chief Justice met the troublesome precedents of the Schechter and Carter Coal cases in different ways.

Speaking of the first case, to begin with, he explained that "the question is necessarily one of degree." The retail sale of chickens, he argued in effect, could not possibly be catalogued under "interstate commerce" unless we would "obliterate the distinction between what is national and local."

Here therefore, it was primarily a question of size. What the Justice Department would like to know is whether NIRA would have been upheld if it had brought its test case as against a big business instead of a little one.

Delegation of Powers

But there were other reasons which went into the unanimous decision of the court against NIRA. One was a finding of improper delegation of powers. The Chief Justice did not discuss this in references to the Schechter case, but Government attorneys believe a revised NIRA could readily correct this deficiency. Finally, there was a possible distinction between the right of Congress to enforce collective bargaining and its right to impose specific wages and hours.

On the whole, the Justice Department believes a new NIRA has a much better chance of being sustained because of the decision.

So it came about that in Monday's opinion, the Chief Justice devoted much of his argument to the Carter Coal case. The hurdle of inconsistency confronting the Chief Justice in the Carter decision, as irreverent spectators saw it, was the apparently clean-cut declaration:

"The relation of employer and employee is a local relation. At common law it is one of the domestic relations. The wages are paid for the doing of local work. Working conditions are obviously local conditions."

Chief Justice Explains

In other words the court had apparently ruled that coal production was outside interstate commerce and the employer-employee relationship was "local."

This left on the Chief Justice the obligation to show why the court had thrown out the Guffey Act, six to three, while upholding the Wagner Act, five to four. The court found the former invalid, he explained, "on several grounds—that there was improper delegation of legislative power and that the requirements not only went beyond any sustainable measure but were also inconsistent with due process."

Though the court, through the Chief Justice, asserted complete consistency, the minority members were quick to pounce on the Schechter and Carter coal cases, and based their dissent upon them. Future historians will probably cite the dissent as indicating the real break with the past, made on April 12, 1937—

"It puts into the hands of a board power of control over purely local industry beyond anything heretofore deemed permissible;" and again:

"A more remote and indirect interference with interstate commerce or a more definite invasion of the powers reserved to the states is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine."

Hoover Praises Court Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—The whole country should be grateful for the decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court on the National Labor Relations Act on Monday, in the opinion of former President Hoover, whose administration preceded that of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hoover, commenting on the high court's rulings, said, in a statement issued through his secretary, Lawrence Richey, late yesterday, that everyone who had dealt with problems to which the cases before the Supreme Court related had long recognized that there had "developed business activities beyond the reach of the states over which regulatory power must be lodged somewhere."

"Whether we wholly agreed or not with the merits of the specific regulations," Mr. Hoover said, "we have had a great step in clarification of of this twilight zone which now opens the way for constructive solution of many problems."

John W. Davis, attorney in the case of the Associated Press in which the court decided against that national news-gathering agency, bowed to the wisdom of the five members of the court to whom he owed the loss of his case.

"When a majority of the Supreme Court has spoken on a constitutional question, it is the duty of every citizen to accept the result," Mr. Davis said. "That is the sort of government we have. It is the sort of government we ought to have.

"A lawyer may feel disappointed that his arguments are not accepted. He may even think that if he had been a member of the court he would have decided otherwise than the majority has done. But when the court has spoken that is the end of the matter so far as the legal aspect is concerned."

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Miss Perkins Calls Parley To Chart Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—A new government move to establish industrial peace has been started in the wake of the Supreme's Court's validation of the Wagner Labor Act.

Labor officials are confident that the court's support of the workers' collective bargaining right will sharply reduce the number of sit-down strikes and other types of friction between labor and capital that have been sweeping the country recently. It is estimated that approximately half of the strikes in the last few months have been called over the question of union recognition. They have often been the most difficult to settle.

Numerous queries received in the last two days by the National Labor Relations Board indicate that employers intend to comply with the act as soon as they can be informed on the proper lines along which to proceed.

Miss Perkins Calls Parley

For the purpose of furthering industrial peace in the light of the court action, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday that she had called a meeting here next Tuesday of labor, industrial and government representatives to discuss the next steps.

"By decision of the Supreme Court, collective bargaining is established as the law of the land," Miss Perkins said in her invitation.

"Recognizing that there have been wide differences of approach and experience in working out the mutual relationship involved, and believing that the rules, principles and functions of both parties in this relationship can best be defined by the parties involved, I am calling a series of conferences on the stabilization of industrial relations under collective bargaining.

"The purpose is to determine the wisest procedures and safeguards that can be mutually agreed on as an orderly and constructive method for attaining this universally desired result."

First of a Series

The conference, Miss Perkins said, will be the first of a series.

Among the 33 persons invited to the first conference are: Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board, United States Steel Corporation; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Harper Sibley, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Board of the RFC; J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board; Elizabeth Christman, National Women's Trade Union League; and John G. Winant, former chairman of the Social Security Board.

Asked why she had not invited Henry Ford, Miss Perkins said he had "less experience in collective bargaining than some of the others."

Many Questions Arise

Meanwhile offices of various trade and labor associations are being flooded with questions about the Wagner Act and the extent of its application. One of the first questions asked relates to majority rule. The board has held that a majority of employees in a given plant or industry constitute the sole bargaining agent with the employers.

Then the board is asked, "If such a majority does constitute the sole bargaining agent, may a mere majority of the voting on a given scale or contract be decisive? In other words, may a possible minority of employees of a given plant or business compose the ruling element under the act?" The board's reply is "yes" here also.

The board takes the stand that just as in political elections those who do not use their right to vote must bow to the result of the votes of those who do.

The Wagner Act provides no specific penalties for violations. Its decisions do not become compulsory until reviewed by a circuit court of appeals and made the subject of a "cease and desist" order against the offending employer. Violation of such an order subjects the employer to prosecution for contempt of court. The court decides what the penalty shall be.

Daniel C. Roper, secratary of commerce, said today that he believed it might be desirable to provide employers with some sort of instrumentality to correspond with the Wagner Labor Act, in order to give "balance."

"Both employer and employee," he declared, "should be provided with instrumentalities for equal consideration." He would not commit himself as to whether he thought legislation would be necessary to give this "balance."

Spinach Substitutes

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—If the children don't like spinach, there's no need for a family crisis. Home economics experts in the Agriculture Department suggests trying other greens instead. They list beet tops, chard, dandelion greens, mustard greens, turnip tops and watercress as quite as good for food values, and often richer in calcium and iron.

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Labor and Shipowners Decry British 'White Flag' at Bilbao

LONDON, April 14 (AP) — Labor forces demanded a House of Commons vote of censure today against Great Britain's Conservative Government, declaring in a bitter onslaught that the Cabinet of the greatest maritime nation had "run up the white flag" to help Spanish insurgents "starve women and children."

The attack, led by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Laborite Leader of the Opposition, was pointed at the Cabinet's refusal—in the interests of neutrality—to protect British food ships entering besieged Bilbao, capital of the Basque regime, which is loyal to the Spanish Government.

Major Attlee called this refusal "a surrender of the rights of this country." He launched a debate on the Government's Spanish policy in the Commons, while Conservative ship owners, likewise angered, joined Laborites in condemnation of the Bilbao decision.

Food Ships Driven Off

An insurgent blockade has driven British food ships away from Bilbao where hundreds of thousands of refugees, forced into the city by insurgent land armies, are described as hungry. Britain has sent H. M. S. Hood, world's greatest warship, to the Bilbao vicinity, but has announced that she can protect her merchant ships only while they are outside the Spanish territorial 3-mile limit.

Major Attlee, moving a vote of cenure against the Government, cried that its action, designed to prevent international incidents, was "acquiescence in a grave breach of international law."

Señor Pablo Azcarte y Florez, the Spanish Government's Ambassador, listened intently from the gallery while Major Attlee presented this motion of censure:

"That this house, taking note of the statement of the Prime Minister on the (Bilbao) situation, deplores the failure of his Majesty's Government to give protection to merchant ships on their lawful occasions."

Government Confident

Despite the motion, the Conservative Government was confident that its majorities would see it through the Labor-Socialist attack.

Warming to his subject, Major Atilee shouted:

"The hopes of Franco (the Insurgent generalissimo) depend on starving women and children. The British Government is going to help!"

He charged that the Government was partial to General Franco and that "to support Franco is to encourage Mussolini in his aggression."

Criticizing Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, he declared:

"One must remember that the First Lord of the Admiralty is the man who trailed the honor of this country in the dust over Abyssinia. He has a special habit of being friendly with pirates."

His reference was to the unsuccessful plan formulated by Sir Samuel Hoare, then Foreign Secretary, and former Premier Pierre Laval of France who undertook to settle the Italo-Ethiopian conflict by conceding Italy a large share of Ethiopian territory. The furore over the project forced his resignation as foreign secretary.

Stormy Debate

The debate became stormier as Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, insisted that Britain was merely remaining true to her policy of nonintervention in Spain, as worked out with France.

Sir John disputed Major Attlee's claim that no mines had been laid at the entrance to Bilbao harbor. On the contrary, he asserted, it was heavily mined.

Two or three Basque mine-sweepers have been blown up while trying to remove the insurgent mines at Bilbao, Sir John said the Government had been informed.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, another Laborite, declared that his party had waited seven or eight months "for non-intervention to be made a reality, but as recently as three weeks ago we were informed of Italian troops landing in Spain."

The government, Sir John disclosed, has "communicated within the last few hours directly with General Franco (Insurgent chief), to inform him that, as the Prime Minister said Monday, His Majesty's government could not recognize or concede belligerent rights or tolerate any interference with British ships at sea."

It was believed he meant that Britain would put up with no interference outside the three-mile limit, as she has previously said.

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Old Sandomir Becomes Modern City

Left—City Gate of Sandomir and Part of a Wall Built in the Fourteenth Century, With Tower Erected in the Sixteenth Century. Right—Town Hall of Sandomir, Also Built Partly in the Fourteenth and Partly in the Sixteenth Century. Inset—Eugene Kwiatowsky, Vice-Premier and Finance Minister of Poland

Poland's Advance Spurred by Plan To Industrialize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Under the energetic direction of Eugene Kwiatkowski, Finance Minister and Vice-Premier, the industrialization of Poland is progressing rapidly.

It was Mr. Kwiatkowski who was chiefly behind the building of the Polish port of Gdynia. Now he has conceived a four-year investment plan for Poland in which is included the making of a new industrial district at and around Sandomir. This is an old Polish town with a famous past, on the river Vistula and in the very heart of Poland. The country round is fertile, producing quantities of wheat, and some mineral products.

Sandomir, in former times a flourishing town which played a great part as a corn depot, had fine buildings, a cathedral, numerous churches, fine town mansions, an old castle, which still exists, and an abbey of which the grand gate may still be seen.

Plan to Restore Town

The town, however, has fallen into decay. Mr. Kwiatkowski proposes to restore it to its former importance, to make use again of the river Vistula for transporting the produce of the factories he proposes to build there.

Despite the thickly populated district there will be no lack of labor and the large class of landless or almost landless peasantry are to get work and become more prosperous. It is proposed to build up various enterprises, among them sugar refineries, distilleries and engineering works.

Over-population in Poland and the ensuing poverty makes it imperative to find an outlet especially for the land population for whom emigration is almost impossible on account of the restrictions by foreign countries. Poland, it is contended, must build up her industries and must get access to raw materials. This is the slogan of the present generation.

Anti-Semitism

The movement to the towns, the demand that industry be in the hands of the Poles themselves are the explanations of the growing anti-Jewish feeling. Up till now the trade in the small towns or villages has been entirely in the hands of Jews. It is the awakening of the peasant to the fact that he cannot get enough out of the land to feed more and more mouths that is forcing him to compete with the Jew in the sale of his products and which is driving him into the towns.

If Poland can get her fair share of raw materials and find an outlet for her produce, it is thought she will solve the problem of her surplus population. This is one of the points in Col. Adam Koc's program for the consolidated nation which he is trying to form. His platform has gained the support of a large number of organizations.

Edinburgh Acquires Famous Hermitage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Through the generosity of its owner, Mr. John M'Dougal, the estate of Hermitage of Braid is to become a park for this city.

One of the most attractive stretches of park-land within the city's boundaries, it lies between Blackford Hill and the Braids. The Braid Burn runs through this wooded glen and so remote does it seem from the town that strangers are amazed to see the city when climbing the historic Blackford Hill above.

In "Marmion," Scott describes the vista of Highland Hills which can be seen from Blackford but it would take a book to tell the local history attached to the Hermitage. Its first owners were the Herries, then the Fairlies, one of whom was a close friend of John Knox.

Authentic Stradivarius Owned by Polish Peasant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A violin believed to be a genuine Stradivarius has been found in the possession of a peasant musician, Joseph Pawlowski, living near Vilna in northeast Poland.

When he took the violin to a local tuner for repairs a signature was discovered beneath the varnish. "Antonius Stradivarius faciebat anno 1773," it read. Experts who have seen the signature believe it to be authentic.

Egypt and Capitulatory Powers Seek Definition of 'Foreigners'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., April 14—The question, "What is a foreigner?" is exercizing the ingenuity of the delegates of the 17 countries who have assembled here to discuss the abolition of the capitulatory regime in Egypt. The head of the French delegation, François de Tessan, has taken the initiative in raising the issue.

According to the Egyptian contention, a "foreigner" is a citizen (people belonging to a subject race being excluded) of one of the 14 states possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt. It denotes a privileged status not applicable to the general run of aliens. According to several other delegations, on the other hand, the word applies indiscriminately to any non-Egyptian.

Business Concerns Affected

The question also involves "juridical persons," particularly joint stock companies. The Suez Canal Company, for instance, is registered in Egypt but it does not want to be treated as Egyptian and thus denied access to the Mixed Courts as would be the case if the Egyptian interpretation is accepted.

The controversy is not a new one. For a long while, Egyptian governments have maintained that only citizens of the privileged 14 are entitled to use the Mixed Courts where the judges are in the proportion of one Egyptian to two foreigners instead of the Native Courts where the judges are all Egyptians. The Mixed Courts, on the other hand, have claimed jurisdiction over all foreigners.

Names "Loaned" in Suits

As the Mixed Courts are entitled to determine for themselves the extent of their jurisdiction, this interpretation has generally gained the day—especially as the Mixed Courts' reputation stands higher than that of the Native Courts. So much is this the case that Egyptians themselves frequently use the system known as "prête-nom" by which a foreigner "lends his name" in order to enable Egyptians to have their cases tried in the Mixed Courts.

The controversy does not only concern the many states, including such important ones as Germany and Japan, not represented here. It also affects the participating nations. Under the Egyptian interpretation, subject races of the Capitulatory States will have to plead before the Native Courts. Maltese, Tunisians, Indians, Tripolitans, Algerians and others under the rule of Britain, France and Italy come under this category.

Round-Australia Races Expected To Draw 1000 Entries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The round-Australia motor contest, to be staged in 1938 as part of the Australian 150th anniversary celebrations has aroused widespread interest.

The contest will be held in two divisions—one which will call for maximum skill and performance, and the other a touring section. The latter will give competitors a better opportunity to acquaint themselves with the country through which they will pass.

A formidable task lies ahead in organizing and conducting the contest, which, on present indications, may see at least 500, and probably 1000 motorists moving simultaneously round the Australian continent. While the trip is no longer a pioneering effort, there is little doubt that the contest will pave the way for the establishment of a tourist route, thus knitting more closely widely scattered centers of population and improving the access of remote setlements to markets and other ameniites.

The groundwork of the contest having been prepared, representations are being made to the Commonwealth and State Governments and to wealthy individuals and companies, to finance the project. Prize money will total not less than £10,000. Organization will cost a similar amount. There is confidence on every hand that the money will be available.

Coal-Oil Industry Extended in Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—A new plant for producing smokeless fuel, aviation gasoline, Diesel oil and other derivatives from the coal of South Wales is to be erected at Pencoed near Bridgend.

"After very careful investigation of the whole of the high volatile coal belt of the South Wales coal field, followed by large-scale tests of likely coals, it has been found that the seams worked at Werntarw colliery are most suitable for the manufacture of coalite," Col. Whiston Bristow, who will direct the new development, declared.

"In the course of the investigations," he added, "it became evident that, having regard to the conditions now obtaining in the coal trade and the restrictions placed on the purchase of coal over long periods, any company operating a plant requiring large supplies could only insure its requirements by owning a colliery producing coal of the requisite quality.

"Accordingly Sir David Llewellyn, who had already co-operated in supplying samples for examination, was approached and in the national interests has rendered the whole scheme possible by agreeing to dispose of Werntarw and the adjoining Raglan colliery properties to the company."

European Union Plan Revived By French Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Plans for a European union are being revived through a new and vigorous action on the part of the International Federation of Committees for European Co-operation.

A tour of the French committee of this organization to various European capitals, undertaken for the purpose of organizing a new drive for union, was started the other day by a meeting with the Netherlands committee here.

The delegation of the French committee consists of Emile Borel, president of the International Federation, Aimé Berthod, ex-minister, and Paul Elbel, member of the French Chamber.

World intellectual forces should be mobilized, the committee states. The cordial assistance of the Netherlands has been solicited and obtained.

As a first international show of strength the federation is now arranging a great international assembly at Paris in May in the Sorbonne, coinciding with the commemoration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Aristide Briand, "father" of the plan for a European union.

Insurgents Use Aircraft Guns To Bomb Madrid

MADRID, April 14 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's gunners tested a new wrinkle in artillery warfare today while the government's shellfire barred urgently needed supplies from General Franco's beleaguered University City garrison.

Artillerymen camped on the capital's outskirts turned smaller calibered anti-aircraft guns on the city and gave Madrid's harried populace a demonstration of their capabilities at rapid-fire land bombardment.

Madrilenos, accustomed to the noise of regular projectiles, were mystified at first by the strange, new whistling sound with which the smaller shells passed overhead. Experts examined fragments of them and decided with some surprise they came from anti-aircraft batteries.

The experts were of the opinion that the insurgents were seeking a greater precision. The guns, already attuned to difficult targets, planted the shells with remarkable accuracy in various parts of the capital.

General Franco's forces, seeking to shatter the nearly-closed ring about 3000 of their number in University City, the "model" suburb on the northwest, hurled tanks and infantry against Gen. José Miaja's men during the night.

After a pitched battle of more than an hour, the sounds of which reverberated through Madrid, General Miaja announced he had held his gains between Casa de Campo, the park section to the west, and University City.

There was a gap of about 700 yards to be closed along the Manzanares river before the University City force could be isolated completely from the Casa de Campo sector. It was a siege within a siege.

The insurgents restored part of a wrecked bridge across the river and attempted in vain to penetrate into University City with tanks bearing supplies for the 3000 men. Other provisions, however, reached the besieged garrison in barrels pulled across the river on ropes.

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Colonial Type Home Takes Lead in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the residential building spurt which has swept the country since the depression, the Colonial home steps out as the chosen type for the average American family, architects agree.

Though families, during the depression, made trips through all kinds of model houses, ranging up to the ultra-modern functional homes, yet when it comes to building their own home and spending their own money, Colonial is the type chosen by the majority.

In this new home rising in residential sections of American cities, some changes have come since the last building boom. The house has turned its face from the street and now looks back to the garden. The old front porch is gone and a new open porch screened in on the back of the house where the family may sit, as though in the garden but protected from insects, is one of the new trends in building.

Sun Parlor Going Out

The sun parlor is replaced by a large living room, the basement has the heating apparatus partitioned off and space for a recreation room. The dining room is not quite so large as it used to be, the bathroom is larger, the kitchen is modern in equipment with plenty of cupboard space, and more attention is given to obtaining the maximum comfort and use out of a minimum of space, it is learned from interviews with various architects and from a study of various home plans.

Trends in the new homes which are being built and planned were revealed in the Chicago office of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, where people ask all kinds of questions which show the way the building wind is blowing.

"Home builders want to know how they can build a house with as little money as possible and they want to build as big a house as they can possibly afford," said Elmer Gylleck, director of the Bureau and a member of the American Institute of Architects. "Many of the people have a distorted idea about prices. They have the idea that building a house can be done quite reasonably when, as a matter of fact, the demand for housing and for labor has brought up the price. In the Chicago area, if we build twice as many houses as we did in 1936 there will be a distinct shortage of skilled labor, due to the fact that so many workers are either working on government projects or are on relief and unwilling to leave it for short-time jobs."

Careful Planning Shown

Just what kind of houses are being built the architects know best. They are the ones who sit down with the clients and talk over the plans. And it is claimed that in most of the cases the family has been thinking a long time about this future home. They have read magazines and newspapers about the newest ideas in home building. They have clipped out and cut pictures and articles which had some bearing on the kind of thing they hoped to build some day. Finally they bring these to the architect's office and then the real work begins.

Much attention is given to the basement, it appears. The development and improvement in heating apparatus now make it unnecessary to have the heating equipment in the basement at all, and consequently some of the new homes are placing this equipment on the same floor with the kitchen. This gives a utility room on the first floor instead of in the basement. In some other homes a basement is preferred, but it is not given over entirely to the furnace. It has a portion made into a game room and sometimes a room for living quarters.

So much has been written about kitchens in the magazines and so many demonstrations of model kitchens have been staged that every woman whose family is building is demanding the most modern equipment. She wants more efficiency in planning the arrangement. She has studied the sequence of operation in cooking, and is eliminating the unnecessary steps. Even if the house is patterned after a Colonial home which may have had a rambling kitchen, this part of the home today for the modern woman must conform to compactness and efficiency in getting the work done, it is found.

And how about the bathroom? Well, if architects' plans in the Midwest are a sign of the times, then the bathroom is getting a little larger. This room is taking on a more beautiful appearance, is getting roomier and more attractive, architects say.

The old open porch which used to be on the front of the house is now switched around to the back. This time it is screened to the floor, so that the family can sit looking out over the garden, safe from the annoyance of bugs and insects.

The old sun parlor is also gone. Of course it did not have much popularity left at the beginning of the depression, but in the new homes people are seeking more light and air in the living room itself. The trouble with the sun parlor in most cases was that it brought light into its own small room, but at the same time it made the living room that much darker.

Dining Rooms Smaller

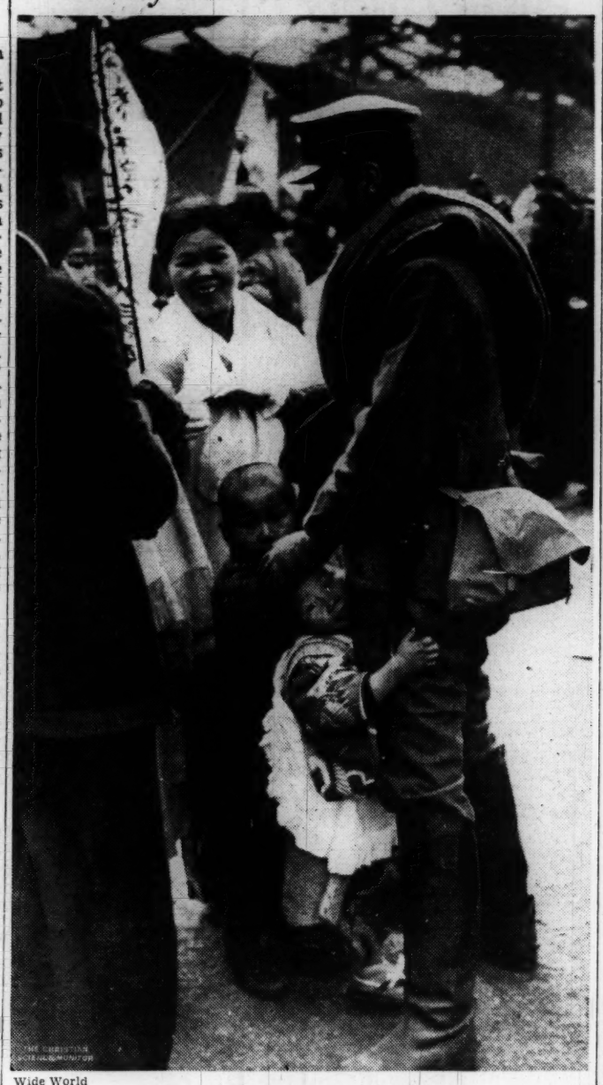
In the new homes the dining room is not so large as it used to be and in some homes it has disappeared altogether. Some of the floor plans show an extra large living room providing space at one end for a dining table. These usually have a breakfast nook off the kitchen.

John O. Merrill, in the office of the Federal Housing Administration in Chicago, through whose hands have gone hundreds of plans for new houses, commented on the trend in modern home building. He believes that the tendency is to do away with the large basement, or to design a special room for the furnace and use the rest of the basement for recreation, and game room.

"Maximum use of limited space is one of the trends," said Mr. Merrill, "when it comes to the interiors of the new homes. Kitchens are getting more efficient and bathrooms are expanding a little. The sun parlor turns out to have been a fad like the old sitting room, and more windows are appearing in the living room. The garage is being attached to the house and worked into the general architectural scheme."

In the 37 eastern states residential building almost doubled in 1936 over the year 1935.

'Daddy's Home From Manchuria'



Wide World

Japanese Soldier Greeted by His Family
The Atmosphere Is Decidedly Sunny

The trio of Nipponese children and the "home secretary" show their joy over the return of the head of the household. The little girl in front will not need any training in naturalness to enter upon a dramatic career.

Roosevelt Lauds Aid of Americas To World Peace

(Continued From Page 1)

emphasized in a public statement that European nations are taking unprecedented interest in the results achieved at Buenos Aires.

"The deepest impression" from the recent Buenos Aires conference, President Roosevelt said, "was the potency of the unity of the Americas in developing democratic institutions in the New World and by example in helping the cause of world peace.

"One of the outstanding lessons of the conference was the clear perception on the part of the delegates of the close relation existing between international security and the normal development of democratic institutions.

European Implications

"Democracy cannot thrive in an atmosphere of international insecurity. Such insecurity breeds militarism, regimentation and the denial of freedom of speech, of peaceful assemblage and of religion. Such insecurity challenges the ideals of democracy based on the free choice of government by the people themselves. And as a logical development, we of the Americas believe that the continued maintenance and improvement of democracy constitute the most important guarantee of international peace."

These declarations again line up the United States strongly on the side of the democracies in the present world cleavage. President Roosevelt's speeches in South America are said by diplomatic report to have made a considerable impression in Europe, even upon authoritarian governments. Today's speech follows in the same line.

Once more, therefore, the United States through President Roosevelt gives its moral support to Great Britain, France and the European neutrals like Belgium and Scandinavia which are currently attempting to forge new bonds with one another, both economic and broadly political. Today's speech, though couched in apparent generalities and truisms, takes on wider diplomatic meaning when read in the light of the tense European situation.

Likewise, emphasis upon democracy is not misapplied in the Western Hemisphere, where only a few countries outside the United States and Canada still stick altogether to the democratic form. Sanctions of representative government are being maltreated in many an American Republic these days, but perhaps not so spectacularly as abroad.

The new atmosphere of inter-American conciliation was very strong in President Roosevelt's speech, particularly when he said: "I express to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States a deep sense of obligation and gratitude for the unswerving devotion which your respective governments and peoples have given to the cause which we all have so much at heart—the maintenance of peace on our continent."

Mexican Pact Signed

An even more practical sign of the atmosphere was given yesterday, when Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican ambassador, signed a treaty providing for the termination of Article VIII of the Gadsden Treaty of 1853.

This clause provided for construction of a plank and railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the work to be protected by the United States, which was to have the right of transit over it for troops, munitions, persons and merchandise. Mexico considered the article an abridgement of its sovereignty, and in furtherance of the "good neighbor" policy, it was removed. The provisions of the article apparently have never been operative, and have been rendered obsolete by the development of other types of transportation.

"The Government of the United States," read an official statement from the State Department, "has been happy to co-operate in this manner with the Government of Mexico, and by so doing continue its policy of assuming its full share in the task of eliminating all obstacles which may prejudice the maintenance of relations, complete trust and friendship between the American republics."

Hull Defines Effort

Though Secretary Hull makes a formal Pan-American day address tonight, he issued a statement last night congratulating the ladies of the Peoples' Mandate Committee who had traveled to Buenos Aires, and in this statement defined the widening influence of that Pan-American effort:

"I am glad to be able to say that we are receiving reports of increasing interest in the Buenos Aires accomplishments on the part of statesmen and peace leaders and other leaders of public thought in nearly every civilized capital, especially in the western world. This took on, as you know, renewed momentum. There has been an extension of this sentiment to Europe since the Buenos Aires conference was held and since the actions of that conference were made known in the different countries of Europe.

"I think one of the most vital things accomplished at Buenos Aires was a revitalization and revival of the spirit that underlies all of those important international relationships which furnish the real foundation for political stability and conditions for permanent peace."

Throughout the United States, more than 5000 school, civic and club groups are presenting local programs in honor of Pan-American Day, and in Latin America 5000 other groups are joining in this, the seventh anniversary of the day proclaimed by the presidents of the 21 countries to strengthen inter-American ties.

President's Pan American Talk

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address today at a special meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union on Pan American Day:

We of the Americas have cause for rejoicing today. We meet to celebrate Pan American Day under the happiest of auspices. All of the nations of the Western Hemisphere are enjoying the boon of peace, and with it, the orderly pursuit of the arts and sciences upon which the happiness and security of nations, no less than of individuals, depend. Four years ago it was my privilege to meet with you in the celebration of Pan American Day and now, as then, I bring to you and through you to the governments and peoples of your respective countries the cordial and fraternal greetings of the people of the United States.

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the situation today as compared with that in 1933. At that time we were in the throes of a devastating economic depression. In our international relations we were confronted by the unfortunate spectacle of two of our sister nations engaged in bitter warfare; and two other states on the verge of war. We were living in a period dominated by the destructive forces of suspicion and fear.

Peaceful Gains Cited

It is, therefore, with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we may today contemplate the great gains in our national economies, as well as in the international relations between the nations of the American continents during this four-year period.

The war which was raging has happily been terminated; the controversy which almost led to war has also fortunately been solved. The nations of America mutually recognize their interdependence. They know today that the welfare and prosperity of each is largely dependent upon the welfare and prosperity of all. By pursuing a policy of reciprocal concessions, in which the Government of the United States is happy to have had a part, the nations of America have made important contributions to the healthy flow of trade and improved economic conditions.

The progress of the last four years culminated in the Inter-American Conference for the maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, at which significant and far-reaching conclusions were reached. As you are aware, it was my personal privilege to attend the opening session and to meet many of the leaders of American thought and action. The deepest impression which I carried away was the potency of the unity of the Americas in developing democratic institutions in the New World and by example in helping the cause of world peace.

Security and Democracy

One of the outstanding lessons of the conference was the clear perception on the part of the delegates of the close relation existing between international security and the normal development of Democratic institutions. Democracy cannot thrive in an atmosphere of international insecurity. Such insecurity breeds militarism, regimentation and the denial of freedom of speech, of peaceful assemblage and of religion. Such insecurity challenges the ideals of democracy based on the free choice of government by the people themselves. And as a logical development we of the Americas believe that the continued maintenance and improvement of democracy constitute the most important guarantee of international peace.

Moreover the delegates to the Buenos Aires conference well understood that peace is something more significant than the mere absence of conflict. A durable peace, one that will resist the onslaught of untoward or temporary circumstance, is something far more positive and constructive. It demands a policy based on positive international co-operation, on mutual confidence, and on united effort in the solution of problems of common concern. In the conventions and resolutions promoting intellectual co-operation and advancing mutual comprehension the conference gave to the world an example which is destined to have far-reaching influence.

Forward Steps Urged

Gentlemen of the governing board: During the past four years we have traveled far, farther, I believe than many of us four years ago thought possible. I am certain I interpret correctly your sentiments and those of your governments and your peoples, when I say that we are determined to move forward toward the goal already in sight. On this day, dedicated to the 21 republics constituting the Pan American Union, let us pledge ourselves to giving practical effect to the conclusions reached at Buenos Aires, and let us dedicate ourselves anew to the strengthening of the bonds that unite us in the great American family of nations.

I express to you on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, a deep sense of obligation and gratitude for the unswerving devotion which your respective governments and peoples have given to the cause which we all have so much at heart—the maintenance of peace on our continent. In this beautiful building, dedicated to the cause of peace, it is most fitting that we assemble today to reaffirm our faith in the high destiny of the Americas.

Varied Program in Miami Marks Pan American Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 14—One of the important events of the year here is the annual celebration of Pan American Day, the day designated by the United States Government for promoting more intimate understanding between the countries of North and South America. Miami, "the gateway to Latin America," has a particular interest in making Pan American Day an outstanding one.

The annual pageant honoring one of the southern republics at Bayfront Park amphitheater has been written for five years by Dr. Barbara Ring, of Boston and Miami Beach. This year the pageant presents a review, representing the music, dances and customs of the Central American republics and is entitled "Six Americas." The production, sponsored by the city, is under the direction of Cloyd Head, of Chicago.

Wide Program Planned

The Pan American League, an international organization founded in Miami by Mrs. Clark Stearns, international president, to strengthen the cultural bands between all countries of the Americas, is presenting an elaborate program for Pan American Day. The program includes a radio salute to the neighboring countries over station WIOD, the presentation of awards to all students in Dade County schools who have made an average of 90 in the study of Spanish, mailing of 1000 booklets, "An Adventure in Friendship," published by the League, in Spanish and English, to women of South and Central America, and the sending of resolutions to presidents and leading women's organizations of 20 Latin American countries.

Closing the two-day celebration will be the International Banquet and Ball Thursday night at the Pan American Airways terminal building when consuls and special delegates from all Latin American countries are guests of honor. Blair Niles, who was the first woman to investigate the Devil's Island Penal Colony, will be the principal speaker.

Text of Resolution

The following resolution was sent to the presidents of all Latin-American countries:

Whereas Pan American Day has been set aside by the Governments of the American republics for a renewal of the bonds of friendship between these states and

Whereas due to this annual observance the thought of the people of our respective countries is directed progressively more and more toward each other in appreciation and esteem and

Whereas inspired by the ideals of Simon Bolivar we stretch out our hands each toward the other in a more confident spirit of fellowship and a desire for mutual understanding and

Whereas The Pan American League is an educational organization, non-political and non-sectarian with no salaried officers, directed in its efforts to furthering closer ties between the women and children of the Americas

Be It Therefore Resolved that The Pan American League extends to the President and members of your organization sincere and cordial greetings on this day of all the Americas.

Be It Further Resolved that The Pan American League invites the President and officers of your organization to consider the following principles and proposals and give to The Pan American League the benefit of their views thereon.

First that women endowed by their Maker with the sacred spark of life are accountable to Him for the moral, spiritual and cultural welfare of humanity and by virtue of pre-natal influences and the care and direction of the youth are a primary factor in fashioning civilization.

Second that due to her peculiar and special endowments women are undoubtedly bound together in an inherent understanding, rooted in the fundamentals of their being.

Third that these special and peculiar endowments have imposed upon womankind collectively sacred obligations to humanity and civilization which can only be collectively discharged.

Fourth that this instinctive feminine understanding is as yet not sufficiently appreciated by women themselves and is in no way opposed to masculinity but on the contrary is complimentary to it and should be cultivated.

Fifth that world conditions distinctly indicate that the new world now mature must accept its "manifest destiny" of international leadership by demonstrating a further practical idealism in Pan American unity in the interests of international peace, spiritual integrity and progress.

Sixth that such inter-American unity and development is not possible of realization if left to Governments alone but must be inspired in the hearts of the peoples of these countries.

Accepting the above principles, are not the women of the Americas called upon to quickly develop their natural instinctive bond into an active friendship through the study of the culture, customs and racial inheritances of the other and further to implant a similar knowledge and to inspire friendly sentiments in the minds of American youth?

Be it further resolved that the Pan American League accepts the principles contained in this resolution and therefore invites the President and officers of your organization to consider the principles and merits of the following proposal. To wit that a chain of unbroken good will, based on practical action to further a more intimate knowledge and association between the women of South, Central and North America may be realized.

Be it finally resolved to request your organization to transmit to the Pan American League the benefit of your views and recommendations for making realistic the proposals contained herein, if the ideas are in agreement with the policies of your organization. It being understood there is no obligation attached to such action.

(Signed) Mrs. Clark Stearns, president,
Mrs. Harry Denham, Secretary

Hawks Is Considering Damaged Plane Repairs

NEWARK, N. J., April 14 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks today considered salvaging the damaged $100,000 monoplane in which he broke a New York-to-Miami speed record.

Because its broken right wing spar passes through the fusilage and supports both wings, the plane's entire front end would have to be rebuilt if he decides to repair it. Both the spar and propeller were damaged when the flier landed at Newark airport last night. He timed his return non-stop trip from Miami at 4 hours, 25 minutes, approaching the record of 4 hours, 21½ minutes set by Howard Hughes April 21, 1936.

Rail Splitter Presents Bill

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., April 14 (AP)—A bill for services rendered 45 years ago was before Roans County court today. John W. Shipwash presented the dun, listing one item of $12 for splitting 1200 rails 10 feet long. Another calls for 50 cents a day for 25 days' work.

Friendly Washington Guide Issued by WPA at $3 a Copy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—A guidebook much too heavy for the average sightseer to tuck under his arm, but full of little known and well known information about the nation's capital has just been issued by the Works Progress Administration.

Unemployed writers, under expert direction, have gathered into the volume 1100 pages of information to form the most complete guide of Washington ever published. It includes numerous maps, specially-made photographs, detailed floor-plans of important buildings, transportation information and a calendar of annual events.

"Washington, City and Capital" will be sold by the Government Printing Office for $3 a copy.

The writers of the guide have not confined themselves to cut and dried facts, but have tried to give something of the atmosphere of the capital as well. At the close of the introductory chapter one is told that in addition to the larger and deeper impressions, he is bound to carry away with him a memory of casual glimpses and fragmentary observations—

"The familiar blimp sailing serenely above the city—a compact silver cloud by day, a shifting constellation of red stars by night; youth, chiefly feminine youth, issuing in a surging late-afternoon tide from some great government building, as from a college stadium; Rochambeau in bronze, at a corner of Lafayette Square, pointing a sternly accusing finger at the gingerbread State Building diagonally opposite his pedestal—

"The flashing color and harsh cry of a blue jay darting out of an elm tree in the negro quarter; panhandlers pleading for dimes in the shadow of buildings where billions of dollars are being disbursed for relief; an elderly Congressman, in wide-brimmed hat and cape overcoat, trying to look like Daniel Webster; a tree-lined vista opening from one of L'Enfant's circles and closing in the filtered light of sunset over Georgetown; the hubbub of a huge cafeteria, filled largely with government employees, where six or seven thousand meals are served daily; a flower or fruit stand's splash of vivid color against the drab background of a downtown street corner.

"Of such various small change as this, no less perhaps than of the large currency of noble architecture and rich historical associations, will the sum of one's Washington memories be made up, the guidebook authors declare.

New federal employees who have gone to Washington under the New Deal are spoken of as "younger, gayer, more alive and alert," and as having "noticeably increased the variety and interest of its human background."

The Washington Guide is one of a series of volumes being compiled by the Federal Writers' Project. Thirty-two of the state guide books are nearing completion and will be published shortly after May 1, according to Henry G. Alsburg, director. The series will also include a six-volume regional guide to the United States, a guide to the city of New York, other local guides, and a series of trans-continental and sectional tour books.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

peace," but they add that the only way to restore its authority is "to prove that it is an effective instrument for reconciliation, for the settlement of international disputes by pacific means and for the removal of the causes of war."

They particularly denounce the proposal that Britain should commit herself "not only to economic but to automatic military action instead of equipping the League to do justice between nations." Such proposal, they declare, "is simply to increase and not diminish the risk of an explosion."

Backed By London Times

The letter takes added importance in that it receives the editorial blessing of the London Times which in such matters frequently, though not invariably, consults the Foreign Office before taking its stand for a particular policy. The Times declares that any unlimited attempt to operate the penal clauses of the Covenant "would not merely not assure peace but would guarantee war. Action to be taken against aggression cannot be specified for every contingency and in advance. All that can be said is that aggression anywhere will be a matter of concern to peace-pledged nations everywhere."

Thus the issue is joined between rival methods of maintaining peace—one which believes Britain should stay outside and help to conciliate antagonists, the other which holds that a threat of police action or sanctions is necessary to warn intending aggressors that they will be punished.

Both schools declare their opponents to be directly encouraging war in the name of peace.

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Merchantmen Not Battleships Urged as Insurance for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—More merchantmen and fewer battleships as safety "insurance" for the United States were urged by Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of the State of New York, before the eighth annual Greater New York Safety Conference at the Hotel Astor today.

"Without a new American merchant marine, we can have no safety," Mr. Epstein said. "Our commerce will be swept from the seas and we will be left unprotected in case a world war disrupts trade."

Mr. Epstein's statements were seconded by Charles H. C. Pearsall, president of the Colombian Steamship Company, and of the Propellor Club of the United States, who said that an adequate merchant marine was insurance against the withdrawal of foreign bottoms from vital trade routes because of war or other international disturbances.

"We must face the cold facts that our ocean-going fleet of cargo vessels is now obsolete and many of our passenger vessels are reaching obsolescence," Mr. Epstein continued. "We need new, fast merchantmen immediately. As matters now stand, foreign competitors are outstripping us rapidly on the high seas.

"On the other hand, our shipyards are filled to capacity with new construction of war vessels. It should be manifest to the most superficial thinker that large fleets of fighting ships call for the disbursement of immense sums of money which do not benefit the people and never produce revenue.

"Preparations for war destroy a country's resources. Preparation for a peaceful development of a merchant marine will repair our commercial resources, restoring progress and safety to our people."

The "wiser councils of labor" were called upon by Henry D. Sayer, manager of the casualty department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives and formerly New York State industrial commissioner, to prevent a breakdown of the workmen's compensation system through heavy costs.

Burdens developed by social insurance of various types were becoming so heavy a charge upon industry that they were defeating their oown ends, Mr. Sayer said. He held that insurance legislation could be made to do even more for labor than in the past if applied intelligently, but warned that unintelligent application of the system would spell its destruction through reduced employment.

"Compensation laws may look well on paper, but without real jobs they are just beating on brass—all fuss and noise, withoout real benefits," Mr. Sayer added.

Among proposals for the reduction of accidents before the conference today was a recommendation from Michael A. Conner, Connecticut commissioner of motor vehicles, asking for the appointment of a traffic co-ordinator with powers to provide a national clearing house for traffic safety organizations.

Selective treatment of traffic law violators so that the worst offenders are sifted out and given most attention was urged by Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., chief magistrate of the New York City courts. Application of such a system here has had beneficial results, Magistrate Schurman said.

From Frank T. Sheets, consulting engineer of the Portland Cement Association and formerly chief highway engineer for the State of Illinois, the conference heard that at present levels motor taxes would provide funds sufficient to build an American road system of 3,000,000 miles, serving practically the entire population with highways of the most modern type.

Mrs. Martha Westfall, director of instruction in home making, New York school department, advised that many bathroom accidents could be prevented by placing a small Turkish towel in the bottom of a slippery tub, wet wash cloths make economical hand grips for the bather, she said.

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Meet Terim: Skyscraper City in Arabian Desert

Capital of Kathiri-Land in the Hadramaut city of 10,000 with automobiles, electric lights, telephones and glass chandeliers; its inhabitants claim descent from Shem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If you have never met Terim, capital of Kathiri-land in the interior of that little-known rainless tract of Arabia known as the Hadramaut, it is high time you did so. For Terim, as described by Mr. W. H. Ingrams, First Political Officer in the British Protectorate of Aden, who has just published an official account of his latest trip to the Hadramaut, is definitely and astonishingly unique.

No roads and no railways go to Terim from the outside world. Yet in this town of about 10,000 inhabitants there are 60 motorcars and a motorcycle—more than twice as many as in the whole of the rest of Hadramaut.

The principal feature of the place, says Mr. Ingrams, "is the large number of enormous dwelling-houses in a style copied from Mayala but built of mud bricks. . . . The exterior of these houses is decorated with blue, green, yellow and pink which is not at all unattractive."

Yet there is no building timber in the vicinity of Terim and no proper means of transporting it if there were, since you cannot carry long planks on camel-back.

Phones and Ice Plants

Whatever you expected to hear about the way the Terim houses are furnished is wrong. If, for instance, you thought there wouldn't be a chair in the place, no doubt that was because you were muddling Terim up with Shibam, another Kathiri town about 15 miles away. At Terim, on the contrary, "interiors are fitted with every up-to-date contrivance, electric light and fans, telephones, ice plants and European modern conveniences in the bathrooms, wash-basins with running water and shower-baths. . . . Large and comfortable chairs and sofas decorate the drawing-rooms and there are English carpets, masses of gilt mirrors, chandeliers and glass cupboards full of marmalade dishes, egg-cups and so on."

"Living in such houses as these," observes Mr. Ingrams not unnaturally, "one is struck at every moment with the reflection that there is hardly a thing in the house that has not had to be transported on camel back over the mountains for six days."

Mr. Ingrams doesn't say how the 60 motorcars (and one motorcycle) got to Terim but no doubt they chugged laboriously along the same route as the camels and donkeys. Once at Terim, however, they have a real road to Qasm, a distance of 20 miles. A road to the coast is under construction—a good 100 miles as the crow flies, but a good many more as the camel plods.

Want Air Service

The people of Terim, adds Mr. Ingrams, are "anxious to start a commercial airplane service." That they haven't had one long ago is one of the most surprising things about the place when it is realized the Royal Air Force already maintains landing grounds in no less than eight towns in the Hadramaut.

Terim, like most of the rest of the Hadramaut, owes its go-aheadness to an ancient family—the Seiyids, or descendants of an ancient Moslem divine, Seiyid Ahmed bin 'Isa al Mohajir, who emigrated to the Hadramaut from Basrach in the Persian Gulf about 1000 years ago. Until recently, says Mr. Ingrams, the Seiyids formed a theocracy with which the temporal rulers of the country interfered very little. On the whole their influence was generally on the side of law and order and they wielded great power.

In part of the Hadramaut, known as Qu'aiti, the influence of the Seiyids has now gone. Here most of the Seiyids "adhere to their medieval ecclesiasticism." But in Kathiriland, the leading Seiyid families "have moved with the advancing tide of progress, allied themselves with the forces of law and order and are amongst the keenest advocates of modern methods in the country."

Seiyids "do not carry arms nor have they troops to support them." They reply for their authority on the prestige of ancestry and tradition.

Keep Their Status

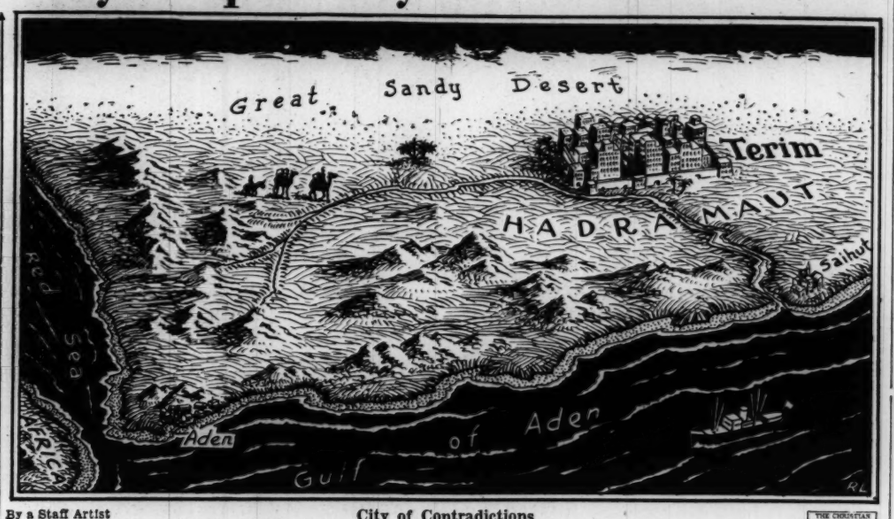
"They are extremely jealous of their privileges as Seiyids; realizing that their influence depends on the respect shown to them, they adhere keenly to such customs as the kissing of their hands and avoid any form of manual labor. They are usually comparatively well-educated and exercise influence on this account," says Mr. Ingrams.

The Hadramaut being practically rainless depends mainly on irrigation from wells, and to a less extent rivers, for such crops as it produces. Its chief products are tobacco, honey and livestock, the last being generally the property of wandering Bedouins. The honey is greatly prized in other parts of Southern Arabia but is stated not to appeal to the European palate.

Fisheries along the sea shore provide a means of livelihood for a considerable number of the total population of about 250,000.

A high proportion of the Hadrami men (and practically none of the women) emigrate but most of them ultimately find their way home again—often with foreign wives. The result is that Malay, and to a lesser extent Swahili, is understood almost from one end of the Hadramaut to the other. All the Hadramis trace their descent by oral tradition back to Shem and there is a mention in Genesis, Chapter 10, of Hadoram son of Joktan, and thus a great-great-great-grandson of Shem.

The real history of the country begins with the Flood after which came the children of 'Ad who were 50 cubits (75 feet) high—"as tall as palm trees," Mr. Ingrams' informant said. 'Ad's son Shedid is popularly credited with having reigned for 580 years and his brother Sheddad another 900.



By a Staff Artist

City of Contradictions

The Capital of Kathiri-land in Arabia Is Modern City in Many Ways, With No Highways and No Railways to Outside World, but All Sorts of Surprising Conveniences of the Most Recent Conception

$2,000,000—And Nobody Claims It!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—Although it has been begging people to "come and get it" for nearly three years, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company still is embarrassed by the possession of $2,000,000 that it wants to restore to over-charged subscribers.

In June, 1934, when the court ordered the company to return some $18,000,000 to certain classes of coin box users, the company thought it would be simple enough to get people to apply for the money. They advertised in the newspapers that they were ready to send checks to all who would write in or come in and ask for the amount due them.

For a time business in refunding cash was rather brisk, but after the first few months it began to decline, and the company found it had a real job on its hands to get people to ask for the refunds. They tried sending notices to all the names on their books but even that didn't solve the problem. They telephoned others, and still those millions lay around in their tills and they couldn't dispose of them.

Apparently many subscribers couldn't believe that they could get the money without red tape of any kind. But those who tried it found it was true. All that was necessary was for the applicant to have had a two- or four-party residence coin box telephone during the period when the excess charges were imposed, or a one- or two-party business coin box telephone. If he could tell the company what his phone number was at that time, so much the better, but if he couldn't, that was all right too.

And still subscribers to whom the company wants to pay $1,979,829 haven't been heard from. If they don't speak up before June 1 of this year it will be too late. The money will go to someone else. Mayor Edward J. Kelly is quoted in a Chicago newspaper as saying he thinks it would be proper for the unclaimed cash to go to the city of Chicago, which conducted the litigation against the telephone company, but the company thinks that this small matter can easily be settled by the United States District Court.

Mound Builders Now Thought Forbears of Modern Indians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—Poking back 2000 years into the Indian past of Illinois, University of Chicago archaeologists have found fresh evidence that the mound builders were not the mysterious race which local legend has sought to make them, but ancestors of known Indian tribes.

Two new mound builder "cultures" or periods of development were identified by the Chicago diggers, report leaders of their expeditions, Fay-Cooper Cole and Thorne Deuel, in a book "Rediscovering Illinois," just published.

Since 1925 student anthropologists at the university here have been working on Illinois archaeology, and intensive field studies were made of the mounds for three years. The finds are now classified and interpreted.

The oldest culture identified is called by the authors of this book the "Black Sand" age. Mound builders of this period, they state, were long-headed with Eskimoid characteristics, and were closely related to the older types of man found in the Southwest. They made coarse stone implements and simple pottery.

The next culture was truly Indian and is called by these archaeologists the "Red Ochre," because the mound builders of that time used red ochre in their burial mounds.

Most Mounds Looted

Getting mounds that had not been previously looted was one of the problems of the expedition. Mounds are so common in Illinois that little care was taken of them in the past, and anybody who wanted to mine them was allowed to do so. In one county the Chicago survey found that of 655 mounds, more than 600 had been dug without yielding any information about he culture of their builders.

Fortunately, two private owners in Fulton county, near Peoria, kept the mounds on their property intact and made them available to the University of Chicago expedition. Joy Morton and Chester Whitnah, the owners, set an example which was followed by other possessors of mounds, who likewise permitted digging by the Chicago group. But the most important finds were made in the Morton and Whitnah property.

Their sites were in a county bordering the Illinois river, ideal for Indians because of the woods and fields of wild rice known to abound there. Historic tribes of Indians never made any permanent settlement there,

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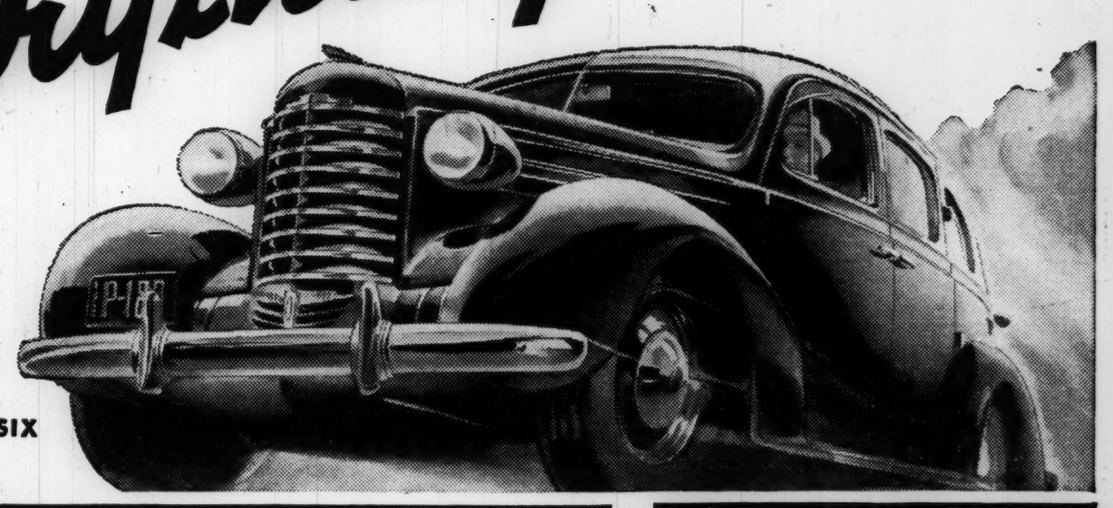

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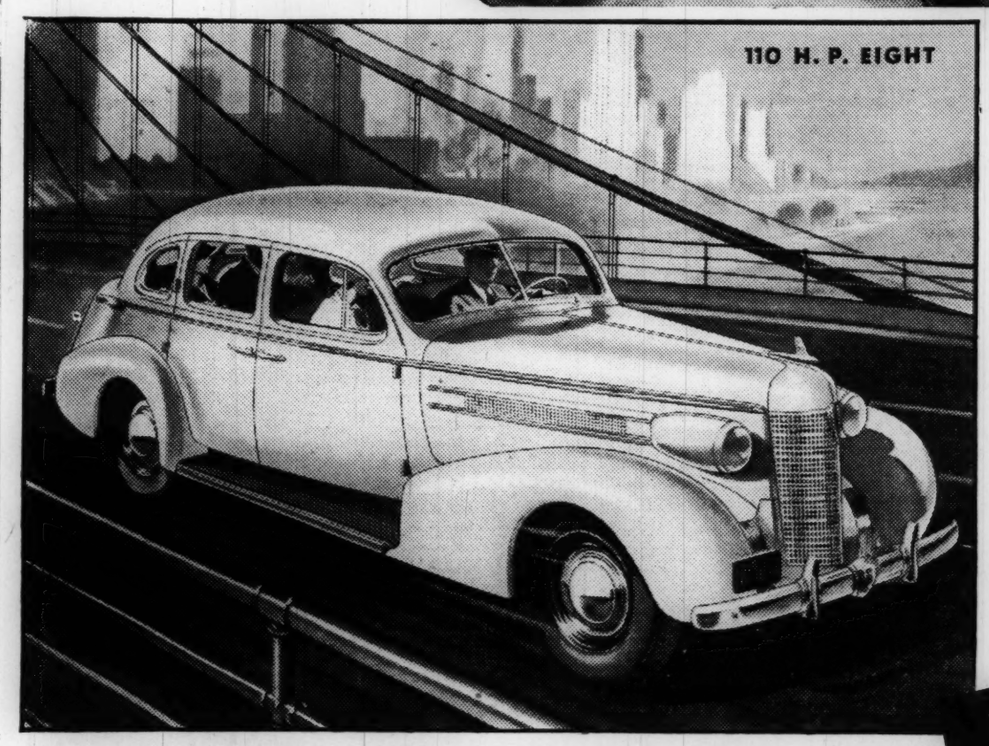

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Reich Ownership Made to Depend On Productivity

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—No one will own land in Germany when the new Nazi civil code is completed, according to present plans.

German farmers already know that farm lands, despite old legal titles, belong to those who can produce what the nation needs to make it economically self-sufficient.

Abolition of "ownership"—as understood in democratic capitalist countries—is part of the new civil code now being erected by piling decree upon decree, to conform with the National Socialist conception of the modern state.

No old legal title will save a farmer from being ousted from his lands if he fails to produce. State officials have been empowered by decree to remove farmers not producing enough according to Nazi standards and to replace them with more efficient soil tillers.

Productivity Put First

As described by Roland Freisler, State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, the right of a mortgage-holder to foreclose on farm land is no longer taken for granted—the farmer's productivity is considered before he loses the land he tills.

In the case of the "erbhof," hereditary farm, no mortgage is possible, nor is the sale permitted to persons outside the owner's family.

Gradually similar changes will be wrought, Herr Freisler said, in other fields so that when the process is completed all German land—homesites, mountains, forests and farm lands—will be given a legal status "conforming to its function in the life of the nation."

Broader Program

National Socialists consider the already - promulgated agricultural decrees as clarifying the status of farmers and as the opening move in the broad program.

Herr Freisler emphasized the new conception of functional relationships must not be looked upon as mere revision of the old conception of property rights.

"There is no longer any need nor any room for an abstract right of ownership of land," he said.

This is a complete departure from nineteenth-century practice, Herr Freisler declared, but "a modern system of justice cannot be patterned according to conditions of life which were prevalent many decades ago."

Lawyers Vote 4 to 1 Against Court Plan In Poll of U. S. Bar

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—The American Bar Association announced last night its final tabulation of more than 71,000 lawyers' votes disclosed about a four to one disapproval of what it described as a "proposed increase in the number of members of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Justice Edward T. Fairchild of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and chairman of the association's board of elections, said a count of 52,671 ballots sent in by lawyers who were not members of the association showed that in every state and in the District of Columbia the non-members as well as members voted against the proposal.

The vote of the lawyers who were not members of the association, Justice Fairchild said, was 11,770 for and 40,021 against the plan. The total vote of members and non-members, he said, was 14,333 for and 56,153 against the proposal.

Members of the National Junior Bar Conference, comprised of lawyers under 36 years old, also voted four to one against the proposed increase, Justice Fairchild said.

Recipe in Wife's Name

Joseph Hergesheimer broke into print with a recipe for stuffed cabbage which he sold to a magazine under his wife's by-line.

Early Michigan Days Are Visualized Here

Log Cabin Museum of Henry Depue Near Ann Arbor

Germany's Reply To Pope Warns On 'Interference'

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—A declaration that the Reich will not tolerate any interference with its internal life was announced yesterday in a synopsis of the German note to the Vatican carried here by Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro, the official German News Agency.

The note, an official reply to Pope Pius' encyclical accusing Germany of violating the 1933 Concordat, was delivered to the Vatican yesterday.

Roman Catholic attorneys, meanwhile, were advised that Reichsführer Hitler had ordered resumption of foreign exchange trials of priests, monks and nuns.

The text of the note to the Vatican was not published immediately, but the German agency brought in from Rome the following synopsis:

Surprise at Criticism

"Germany expresses surprise at the fact the Pope not only engaged in criticism of internal conditions on the Reich, but went so far as to launch a world-wide appeal which to a certain extent seeks to erect a general anti-German front.

"The note points out that the Papal encyclical on Mexico did not contain such an appeal to the world's conscience as the present letter does.

(The Pope's message to German Roman Catholics was read in Roman Catholic churches of Germany, March 21. It charged that the 1933 German-Vatican Concordat had been "rendered intrinsically valueless" and placed direct blame on the National Socialist Government.

(Six days later the Pope addressed an "Apostolic Letter" to the clergy and laity or Mexico, appealing for "greater intensification of the Christian life.")

"It further pointed out that the Vatican applies to the New Germany democratic and parliamentary standards which are not applicable; and that Germany's population is only one third Roman Catholic.

Claim Concordat Kept

"Referring to the assertion made in the Papal letter that the Roman Catholic religion is being destroyed in Germany, the note claims far-reaching concessions made to the Roman Catholic Church by the Concordat were always faithfully kept by the Government.

"It further declared that National Socialism saved the Reich from Bolshevism, thereby saving the church from destruction.

"It points to financial assistance granted to the church, which it claims has gone beyond contractual obligations.

"These facts, it is declared, dispose of the Vatican's complaints.

"The note emphasizes that the necessity to preserve the German national community does not permit the church to set up a state within a state, nor that the clergy should form a caste of its own outside the community.

"No Interference"

"The community, it is declared, is protected by German laws which allow no room for particularist movements.

"The Reich will not tolerate any interference with its internal life.

"The note declares peaceful development, which, as ever, is desired by the Reich, will depend on the future attitude of the Vatican and on the capacity of the church to adjust itself to present conditions."

Informed diplomatic circles had predicted that the German reply would not cancel the Concordat, negotiated almost four years ago to pacify German church and state relations.

Herr Hitler's order for resumption of foreign exchange trials was given to the Ministry of Justice.

Beginning in 1936, a series of trials charged Roman Catholic churchmen with violating Germany's stringent foreign exchange laws prohibiting export of currency.

The trials were discontinued in June prior to the Olympic Games, and National Socialist anti-Catholic activities were abandoned for political reasons.

In addition to the foreign exchange trials, 276 Franciscans, mostly lay members, were indicted a year ago on charges of immorality. Several were brought to trial and convicted.

Last July, 17 Franciscans were given prison sentences for smuggling wheat, cattle and benzine from Holland into Germany over a period of several years.

While the prospect of new trials loomed, the peoples' court went forward with the trial of seven men, four of them Roman Catholic chaplains, on charges of conspiring to create a Roman Catholic-Communist United Front.

Wooden Oxen Grace the Yard Of Pioneer Log Cabin Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Collecting antiques is popularly portrayed as an expensive and foolish hobby when it is not a highly profitable business. It was a genuine pleasure to stumble upon two wooden oxen yoked to a covered wagon in the back barnyard of Mr. Henry Depue, and to see his collection of early American relics. Mr. Depue, a retired farmer residing two miles west of Ann Arbor, collects antiques for his own enjoyment and the pleasure of his friends. His interest is genuine and not an attempt to "keep up with the Joneses."

He has built a log cabin with his own hands and the help of his son, David, who could spare only his evenings from the duties of postal clerk in Ann Arbor. The wooden oxen also were made by the pair and stand yoked to the prairie schooner outside the cabin. Mr. Depue built with a scrupulous attention to detail, so that his cabin is in every particular a duplicate of the western pioneer home.

The logs are cut and shaped with an ax. There is not an iron nail in the place; wooden pegs are used exclusively. The rafters are peeled poles, the tie beams are hand-hewn basewood timbers. The well-scrubbed and slightly uneven floor is of wide hand-smoothed planks pegged tightly into place. It is swept with a six-foot sapling, one end shredded into an effective brush.

Copper Kettle Swings

Above the hearth a great copper kettle swings from a wrought iron crane set into the rude stone fireplace. On either side are ranged the rudimentary cooking utensils of the early rustic. To one side the spinning wheel with some flax still caught in the machine stands before a home-made chair ready for the hands of the frontier woman. Across the room, a rough trundle bed peeks out from its position beneath the rope springs of the hand-tooled bedstead. On the parent bed is a straw-filled ticking covered over with a home-spun spread.

Occupying a place of honor against the back wall is a beautiful maple chest of drawers brought along in the covered wagon on the western adventure more than 100 years ago.

Mr. Depue lives upon the farm granted to his father in 1826. He proudly shows the old parchment deed signed by John Quincy Adams and talks of the early days of Michigan, although his chief interest is his "museum."

Migrating with his young wife and family from New York State by the southern Lake Erie route, Mr. David Depue, the father, settled in Washtenaw County about two miles from the small settlement called Ann's Arbor. He took an active part in the early growth of the new section and although a man of little formal education, he had the largest library in the county. His father had fought in the Revolution and held a commission in the New York Militia at the turn of the century.

Mr. David Depue, therefore, was interested in American history which was still actively in the making. He collected many early American and Indian relics including the peacepipe of Tecumseh, which the great chief had smoked the night before he fell in battle. Another important document in his collection, "The Life of Big Turtle" written in the Indian language upon a piece of bark, is among the rare things he left to the University of Michigan Museum.

More Than Antiques

Mr. Henry Depue inherited much more than a few antiques to start his museum. He inherited his father's sincere interest in the past.

"Most of these things I just dug up," he said. "That old spinning wheel, for instance. I heard there was to be an auction sale at an old farm over in the next county so I went over the day before and looked around. First the people said there was nothing, but when they found out who I was, the woman said she had a spinning wheel. We had to crawl way back in the attic to get it. Sometimes friends give me things they find. Did you ever see one of these? It was a homemade apple peeler—a three-pronged fork turned by a wooden crank.

Asked if he ever sold any of his findings he answered, "No, it's not any of it for sale. I just like my place—my museum." His eyes twinkled as he looked about the front yard of the pioneer home; his hand patted the long weathered pole of the well sweep. A shepherd dog lay on the front stoop as if worn from running the crude treadmill churn on the other side of the door. The onyx eyed oxen gazed placidly at the scene.

"Yes," said Mr. Depue, "I get a lot of fun out of my old things."

Jewish Meetings Banned in Reich For Two Months

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—In a police order yesterday all Jewish meetings in Germany—except the gatherings of worshipers in synagogues—were banned for 60 days. Police would not say why the action was taken, and Jewish sources declared they knew of no recent occurrence which might have caused it.

Even if only four Jews gather, police may disperse them. Jewish societies, musical clubs, athletic organizations, and all other Jewish groups may hold no meetings.

Jewish sports clubs which were scheduled to meet opponents abroad canceled the games because, under the ban, the athletes cannot practice.

Jews feared that they would be sent to concentration camps and their property would be seized if they violated the order. Some expressed belief that the Government's next anti-Semitic move would be to compel all Jewish store owners to give public notice of their race.

The National Socialist drive to make Germany purely "Aryan," which began soon after their accession to power in 1933, has isolated Jews from other Germans by denying full citizenship and barring marriage with non-Jews.

Those steps were enacted in "laws for protection of German blood and honor" in September, 1935. National Socialists now assert Jews in Germany are not Germans and never can be—they are "Jews in Germany," and German subjects, but not citizens.

They are entitled to government protection, but they must remain aloof. Until today's decree they had been allowed to meet by themselves.

Dr. Gerhard Wagner, leader of the Reich Medical Guild, has placed the number of full-blooded Jews in Germany at 500,000. "Half-Jews" he numbered at 200,000 and "quarter-Jews" at 100,000.

Individual attacks on Jews were common in the early days of National Socialism. These greatly diminished with the increase in foreign retaliatory measures, including the unofficial anti-German boycott by United States antagonists to the German program.

Many Jews were sent to concentration camps, many others committed suicide, and some 700,000 have emigrated, reliable sources assert. Those who remain are living quietly, side-stepping contact with non-Jews.

Marine Pension Plan Expected to Attract British Boys to Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A pension scheme for officers of the British Mercantile Marine has been introduced. More than 25,000 men are to be affected.

The scheme which has been put forward by the National Maritime Board provides for pensions at the age of 65. It is to be a contributory scheme, financed by payments of 7½ per cent of the officers' salaries—one half being paid by the officer and one half by the shipowner.

It is to cover masters, navigating and engineering officers, whether certificated or not. It is proposed that the salaries of officers affected should be increased by the amount of their pension contribution.

Adoption of this pension scheme is expected to have a favorable effect on the parents who may be considering a sea life for their sons. Shipowners on the Maritime Board have agreed to a temporary increase in the rates of pay from May 1, 1937, although the date of the actual inauguration of the pension scheme has not yet been fixed.

Pennsylvania Speeds Miniature Wagner Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 14—A miniature Wagner Act for Pennsylvania workers appeared to be in the final stages of enactment here today as a bill setting up the machinery to insure collective bargaining rights reached the House of Representatives stamped with Senate approval. The vote in the upper chamber for the measure was 42 to 8. In the House a public hearing will precede the roll call.

The bill would set up a state labor relations board of three members, representing labor, business and the public, each to receive a salary of $9000 a year.

Demand for Budget Program Made on G. O. P. by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Republican majority in the Assembly have reached what was described today as an impasse over ways and means to balance the New York state budget. The deadlock followed delivery of a sharp letter from the Governor to Oswald D. Heck, speaker of the lower house, last night, in which he told Mr. Heck he would veto the bill introduced by Irving M. Ives, Republican floor leader, providing for a fiscal survey by a temporary commission, if the measure came to him.

The Governor at the same time demanded that Republicans make public their scheme for raising funds to meet budget requirements for the fiscal year ending next June and indicated that the scheme, which has been kept secret, provided for a sales tax on all commodities, foods and services.

Challenge to Republicans

"In my message to the Assembly of April 7," the Governor said in his letter, "I challenged Republican leaders of the Assembly to discharge their responsibility and duty and to make public their plan. You have failed to do so. Does the Republican plan propose a sales tax on all commodities, foods and services, or what does it propose . . . ?

"If the Legislature does not approve of the revenue plan in the executive budget, it can modify or revise it in any way it wishes. In fact, the Legislature can completely disregard all the revenue recommendations made by the Governor. But—and now we come to a simple elementary fact which some have sought to run away from—if the Legislature dislikes, disagrees or disapproves any part of the revenue program, it then becomes its duty to sponsor a tax which will produce equal revenues.

"This fundamental apparently is even more intensified when the Legislature (as happened in this instance) has already approved the appropriations and then seeks to escape its responsibility of furnishing the revenues to meet the appropriations it voted."

Attempt to "Dodge" Seen

Gov. Lehman went strongly on record against Mr. Ives' bill for a legislative fiscal survey committee, declaring that "in essence, this proposal, though unintended, is an ingenous scheme to enable the Assembly to avoid its responsibility."

"If the Republican Assembly leaders, instead of enacting taxes recommended by the Governor, wish to propose other taxes, let them do so openly," he declared. "Let them have the courage of their convictions and of their judgment. In preparing the executive budget, the Governor proposes taxes publicly, and he assumes the responsibility for it. The Governor's executive budget is made public. It is available to every citizen."

The letter to Mr. Heck was seen here as one of the strongest the Governor has written to any Legislature during his terms of office, and today Republican leaders appeared dazed. The consensus among political observers was that it had completely disarranged the Republican program to make no definite tax proposals which could be pinned on them. Meanwhile, they will canvass the situation preparatory to voicing their views on the floor of the Assembly.

Ives Defends Move

Mr. Ives declared that his bill to name a fiscal commission called for a non-partisan body. Anyway one looked at the Governor's budget, it was out of balance, he held.

"Democratic leaders have stated that the Governor's budget and his tax recommendations constitute the Democratic plan, and that if we don't like it and won't accept it, we are obliged to offer one of our own," he continued. "The only trouble with this Democratic reasoning is that it is fallacious. The fact remains that the Democratic plan has not received full Democratic support, and that, if it had received such support, it would now be in operation. Republicans have supplied enough votes to enable the Democrats to make their plan effective. Under these conditions, by what process of logic are Republicans now required to offer a Republican plan?

Ses Partisan Taint

"As a matter of fact, the real solution for the state's growing financial troubles can never be found in any Democratic plan, in any Republican plan or in any other plan tainted with partisan politics. Were we Republicans to submit the most complete, the most perfect, the best plan in the world, it would get nowhere. Immediately it would be subjected to severe partisan criticism and attack and would be knocked about until its closest friends might fail to recognize it. In the end, the State would derive no benefit whatever from it and all our efforts would come to naught."

Mr. Ives said that despite the Governor's recommendations for ways and means for raising $24,000,000 for unemployment relief, his budget still fell short by between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 of providing for financing the State during the next fiscal year.

Sparrow Tangled in Tree, Firemen Come to Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 13—Traffic was tied up at a busy street corner in this city, and the fire department responded to a call this week when a nesting sparrow, carrying a thread, became entangled in the top branches of a tree.

Several other birds tried to help the sparrow; pecking at the thread which bound it to the tree. Firemen finally arrived with their aerial truck. One of them climbed the ladder and released the bird.

Area of Liechtenstein

The principality of Liechtenstein, on the upper Rhine between Switzerland and Austria, is but little larger than Staten Island. Its area is 65 square miles.

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Who Will Do Scarlett O'Hara? Latest Says Norma Shearer

Scene in Hollywood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Consuming a good six months of scouting, for the cast for "Gone With the Wind" has revealed more spectacularly than any other motion picture production just how and why players are chosen for their respective parts.

"More spectacularly" because of the current interest engendered by the rising number of readers won by the Margaret Mitchell novel of the American South. On the announcement that a piece of literature is to be filmed, it's nothing new to find its readers conjuring up a cast, but it's a rare thing that more than a million persons in the space of a dozen months or so have read the basis of a script. And these readers find many would-be producers among themselves dealing out advice against the day when these readers become cinema audiences.

Producer David Selznick seeks their help in answering Hollywood's recurring question: does the story need stars, or will the story create its own stars? He recently denied the widespread report that Miriam Hopkins and Clark Gable have been signed for the leading parts, saying that the question was far from solution.

His problem is as much economic as it is artistic. He says that showing of his pictures in the United States in general pays for the actual investment, while all profits accrue from foreign exhibition. In point, he says foreign returns accounted for 40 per cent of the total world gross for "Dinner at Eight," "Viva Villa," and "Dancing Lady"; more than 50 per cent for "David Copperfield" and "A Tale of Two Cities," and actually more than 60 per cent for "Anna Karenina," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "The Garden of Allah."

Mr. Selznick must discover whether "Gone With the Wind" is a large enough attraction in Japan, Africa, and England, for example, to warrant a risk of an investment of perhaps $1,000,000 or more without the help of proved stars. He figures it's good insurance to pay a little more and get "names," and "names" don't exactly keep patrons away from American theaters.

Some commentators believe "Gone With the Wind" needs nothing more than normal execution with a passable cast to make it as outstanding a box office attraction as it has been over book counters. This attitude prompted criticism of Mr. Selznick's interviews with Norma Shearer about the role of Scarlett O'Hara.

Many critics say her playing the part would deprive the industry of an excellent chance to develop another star. Mr. Selznick quotes Miss Shearer as saying that she will take the part only if no other person can be found who can insure the success of a picture whose theme may not be known the world over. He considers her unquestionably capable of interpreting the role, but realists believe Miss Shearer is holding out of a suitable financial arrangement.

* * *

Hollywood's business of capitalizing upon today's subjects works well along such lines as the much-publicized Mitchell novel, but many producers are running into difficulties with topics like Spain, Lawrence of Arabia, Jesse James, Mrs. Wallis Simpson, the Philippines, and Samoa.

Producer Walter Wanger has called off "The River Is Blue." Unable to predict which side will win in the Spanish Civil War, he was unable to choose which side should win in the picture.

Samuel Goldwyn is hoping for an interview with President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth in order to devise an unobjectionable script for "The Real Glory," a tale of the Philippine occupation by the United States.

Producer Goldwyn is seeking the full co-operation of the United States Navy in his "The Hurricane," to be filmed at Pago Pago in American Samoa. Because the island is under Navy Department jurisdiction, Lieut. Commander Lucien B. Green has been assigned as "governmental supervisor" to facilitate the quartering of a technical crew and the obtaining of native tribes for background.

Memory of "Rasputin" and its heavy cost to Metro-Goldwyn Mayer in libel judgments still hangs over Hollywood. Robert Kane, who bought "Lawrence of Arabia" from Alexander Korda, is having his script subjected to legal scrutiny to prevent recurrence of the unfortunate case in which the local studio lost a decision in an English court for assertedly portraying still-living persons unfavorably in a film.

Darryl Zanuck had to get permission from descendants of Jesse James before daring to make a picture of the James Boys.

England's taboo on any mention of or similarity to the romance of former King Edward and Mrs. Simpson took an immediate hold on production schedules here. Present exploitation, however, of the likeness of Fernand Gravet to the Duke of Windsor by Warner Brothers in "The King and the Chorus Girl" is a case study of how close Hollywood can come to the line of taste or law.

To help producers tread the path of discretion is a continuing job of the Will Hays staff. His association of producers and distributors examines all scripts before they go into production, and it has been estimated that 60 per cent undergo "mutually-agreed" improvements. This is a self-imposed censorship, for the association is made up of only the producers whose works are inspected.

Most of the writers and producers are aware of the general confines of morality and taste, but an expert staff makes quick work of checking up on questionable sequences. Not only does the Hays office peruse scripts, but it considers the suitability of titles and exploitation methods.

London Christian Science Churches Plan Hospitality for Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, April 14

In order to cope with the expected influx of visitors to London during the month of May in which the coronation takes place, the Churches of Christ, Scientist, have been considering the possibility of making some provisions for the friends in all parts of the world who may have decided to make London their objective at that time.

Eleven Churches of Christ, Scientist, in London have united in forming a Hospitality Center and they have taken for this purpose some very suitable premises at 130 Regent Street, in the heart of the West End.

The object of this Hospitality Center will be not only to provide a friendly welcome to all visitors, but to see that they are cared for in just those ways that a host cares for his guests. This should have the effect of saving many visitors from the exploitation which at such times awaits the unwary traveler. There will also be provision for quiet reading and writing.

Cards of invitation to this Hospitality Center will be freely available at Christian Science Reading Rooms in London and at the European Bureau of the Publishing Society, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, Southwest 1, London.

Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

ahead as we have in the past." The manufacturer said he did not intend to "put anything in the way of our men joining any union" but would advise them not to join because they "won't get anything out of it." He declined to indicate what action he would take if the U. A. W. A. made any demands but promised to give the "Wall Street crowd some competition" in the matter of wages.

5. Representative Hoffman (R), Michigan, opined in a House speech at Washington that Mr. Ford would abide by the Supreme Court decisions upholding the Wagner Act, guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining.

6. Secretary Perkins listed among those she invited to confer with her April 20 Myron Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation, Walter C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Co., Gerard Swope of the General Electric Co., Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Carl R. Gray of the Union Pacific Railroad, John Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., William Green, president of the A. F. of L., J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

7. Mr. Green, holding the court rulings had opened the way for aggressive enlistment, called the A. F. of L. executive council to meet next Monday to map such a membership campaign among the craft unions.

8. Representatives of workers in 10 major aluminum plants severed their relations with the A. F. of L. and formed a new industrial union affiliated with the C. I. O. A spokesman estimated the delegates to the convention at New Kensington, Penna., represented "about 12,000 aluminum workers out of a potential 50,000 or 60,000 in the country."

9. The C. I. O. drive aimed at bringing 1,000,000 oil workers under the banner of the C. I. O. entered the full swing stage in six states.

10. Maj. Gen. V. A. S. Williams, Ontario provincial police commissioner, disclosed at Toronto he was mobilizing new police reserves as a precaution against possible disorders at the strike-bound plant of General Motors of Canada at Oshawa. Closed for six days by a walk-out called by the C. I. O.-allied U. A. W. A., the factory turned over rush export orders to affiliates in the United States.

Drunken Driver Bill Urged

LANSING, Mich., April 14 (AP)—A bill which would make any person supplying automobile fuel to intoxicated motorists guilty of a misdemeanor was introduced in the Michigan Legislature today by Representative Edson V. Root, Republican of Paw Paw.

Solvent Found For Glass World

(Continued From Page 1)

the Temperate Zones would be studded with huge glaciers of white crystals, owing to the high freezing point of the liquid. Animals could not drink it, unless their stomachs were glass lined.

"Our distilling apparatus for manufacturing the solvent had to be especially designed and built entirely of glass, even to the joints and stop-cocks.

"Owing to the strong propensity for the solvent to absorb water from the atmosphere, it has to be dehydrated several times in preparation, and vaccuum-distilled before it can be obtained in sufficient purity for use in experiments. All experiments with it have to be carried out in closed glass containers, closed because the liquid fumes away when in contact with the air."

But the analogy is made difficult when carried too far; for neither the selenium nor the oxychloride ion corresponds to the ions of waters. A water system and the ammonia system have the hydrogen ion in common, (water being made up of two parts hydrogen to one part of oxygen and ammonia possessing a hydroxyl ion.)

Such strange things happen to materials dissolved in this new solvent that chemists must revise their theories of ionization as applied to acids, bases and salts, Professor Smith said, explaining his work as a development of the non-aqueous solvent research carried out by the late Prof. Edward C. Franklin, of Leland Stanford University, who published exhaustive studies of the liquid ammonia system of reactions. Reactions which heretofore would not occur, can proceed smoothly in this and other new solvents, and by general consensus chemists feel that old definitions of acids, bases, and salts are going by the board, to be replaced by new ones.

Meat Flavor Set At Rim by Aging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 14

Surprising results attended a government bureau test to locate areas of greatest flavor in meats, conducted by Paul E. Howe, chief of the nutrition division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Howe informed the American Chemical Society yesterday that a corps of blindfolded "tasters" could not tell freshly roasted beef, veal, pork, and lamb apart, nor could they distinguish between chicken and rabbit. Mistakes were invariably made, he said, whenever fresh meat was used for the tests, sliced from the center of a cut.

It seems that the distinguishing flavors of meats are imparted by proper aging, in the process of which partial disintegration, or "oxydation," of protein and fat takes place. The flavors are located, Mr. Howe found, in the fatty portions, and in general on the outer edges.

Southern ham was quoted as a good example of a meat that develops flavor by proper aging and ripening.

Soy Bean 'Wool' Chemurgist's Goal

JACKSON, Miss., April 14 (AP)—Dr. H. E. Barnard told the Mississippi Farm Chemurgic Conference today that soy beans, which last year attained the ranking of the American farmers' fourth largest cash crop, may become the source of an artificial wool.

Dr. Barnard, research director for the Farm Chemurgic Council, said there was no good reason why the protein of soy beans could not be prepared and used for the manufacture of artificial wool.

Artificial wool, he said, was produced from milk casein as a practical operation in Italy. The protein of soy beans is similar in composition to the casein of milk.

Exiled Scholars Hold Reunion At New York Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Problems of intellectual freedom and responsibility held the attention today of the graduate faculty of political and social science at the New School for Social Research as that institution observed its fourth anniversary here as "the university in exile."

Bringing Thomas Mann, German novelist and Nobel prize winner, from Europe to assist in the celebration of a group of scholars no longer in exile, but happily "at home," the school began its program yesterday with a joint discussion of the interdependence of cultures and the nature of the intellectual immigrant. Educational matters will be taken up today and the observance closed with a general meeting tomorrow at which Mr. Mann is scheduled to speak.

The school describes itself as "an organized European faculty established and functioning on American soil, seeking to translate American experience into European terms and European experience into American terms, to the end that the essential conditions of their common modern civilization may be better understood." The graduate faculty was established four years ago as a protest against dismissal of university scholars by the National Socialist regime in Germany.

"While this is the fourth anniversary of an institution, it is the fifth anniversary of the idea upon which that institution is founded and which has given it strength and vitality, according to Dr. Alvin Johnson, founder and director of the new school. The faculty's first collective publication, a volume of essays titled, "Political and Economic Democracy," is expected to come from the press in time for distribution at the Thursday meeting, he said.

Role of Intellectual Exile

The role of intellectual exile in the diffusion of culture was praised by Prof. Harold D. Laswell of the University of Chicago, at the opening session. So conspicuous has been the function of exiles in the spreading of knowledge that there has even been a tendency to emphasize it excessively, he said.

"During and after major revolutionary crises, the intellectual exile plays a role which is predominantly reactionary," he continued. "If the history of the passage from the French to the Russian revolution is representative of western European develoments, it is possible to add that the intellectual exile changes his function from counter-revolutionary to revolutionary as a new world movement approached maturity.

Bonnet Sees Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Georges Bonnet, the French Ambassador, conferred with President Roosevelt today for about 15 minutes. He refused to tell newspaper men what they discussed.

Annapolis Hopes to Preserve Rare Old Colonial Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 14—The movement, started a year ago, to preserve more than 20 fine old colonial buildings here from the ravages of time, is today gaining impetus and funds to start the work are expected this spring.

The idea of turning colonial Annapolis into a permanent memorial to the Georgia era in architecture was first broached 25 years ago by George Forbes, a Baltimore lawyer, who had passed his boyhood in the little town on the Severn and had learned to know and love her beauties. He proposed that Andrew Carnegie should be approached with a request for $3,000,000, which at that time would have purchased all the older sections of the town and provided for their permanent upkeep.

His proposals did not carry at the time, however, and although the ancient dwellings kept steadily disintegrating, no steps were taken to put a stop to the process beyond what their individual owners could afford. In many cases this was limited by the fact that ancient structures of this nature require increasing outlays with the passing of the years.

About a dozen years ago, the attention of friends of Colonial Annapolis—and there are still many of them—were directed at what had been done in Williamsburg, Va., to preserve the colonial beauties there for future generations. With the generous assistance of John D. Rockefeller Jr., this famous old town was entirely remodeled on its former Georgian lines.

But no generous "angel" like Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller was in sight when the Company for the Restoration of Colonial Annapolis was formed a little over a year ago by a group of public-spirited men and women under the leadership of Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson of Annapolis. This group was consequently forced to appeal to the people of Maryland for aid in their efforts.

The movement they set on foot has so far been eminently successful. Three hundred men and women are now enrolled in all parts of the state, and membership is increasing every day. They are aiming for a total membership of 1000.

The efforts of this group will be fortified this spring, when the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland will sponsor a tour that will include more than 200 of the state's most beautiful homes and gardens. The entire proceeds from this will be turned over to the company to buy the Hammond-Harwood House, largest and perhaps best known example of Georgian architecture in Annapolis.

Co-operation of the Ritchie Memorial Committee is likewise being sought.

Plans for the restoration of the old Market Space and the water front have been prepared for the company by J. D. W. Churchill, a New York architect, whose father, Winston Churchill, laid the scene of one of his most popular books in Annapolis.

There is growing evidence that the efforts of the company will become increasingly important.

In an Annapolis shop window there is now being displayed a hand-made brick, a heavy window sash with panes of wavy glass, a few crooked nails, a foot or so of cornice, and a slender balustrade—all that is left of the MacKubin house, which stood on Main Street since 1740 and last month was demolished to make way for a gasoline filling station.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Her Choice—To Dig Up an Ancient Greek Temple

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Convinced Ruins Were There

This Woman, Who Knows Her Pliny, Makes Historic Find

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They laughed at her—tutto il mondo—the whole world except one believing friend, when Dr. Paola Zancani-Montuoro, with 500 lire in her pocket, started out from Naples to look for a lost Greek temple in the marshes of southern Italy. Only Signor Zanotti-Bianco, who accompanied her on her expedition, took her calculations seriously enough to help her go and search for the architecture of a civilization of 2700 years ago. He also had but 500 lire, a little over $26, to defray expenses. "We'll walk a lot," they said, and, of course, they did.

Whether it was Plutarch, or the elder Pliny, or Strabo, whose word was the most convincing, Dr. Zancani was not quite sure, but they had all mentioned a celebrated temple at the mouth of the River Silarus (now the Salso), and it was in the "Lives" of Plutarch, the famous Greek biographer of the first century of the Christian era, that she read an account that in the first century B. C. the riches of the temple attracted pirates who came from the Far East to plunder it. Mythology had it that Jason and the Argonauts landed there when they sailed west. Paestum, that ancient Greek city, five miles south of the Silarus, had been founded by colonists from Sybaris about 600 B. C., and many interesting archaic relics had been unearthed there.

Girlhood Dream

As a girl Paola Montuoro dreamed of discovering the lost temple of the ancient Greek historians and geographers. The dream remained with her during her student days at the University of Naples, and at the Scuola Superiore in Rome, and the Archaeological School in Athens, where she studied later. For more than ten years she planned her expedition. She received no help and little encouragement from the other young women studying archaeology at the university. Under existing laws women do not become curators in the Italian museums, nor do they head expeditions undertaken by the state. Most of them were working for their diploma in order to teach in the schools. It would have to be an independent enterprise, she saw, if she were to carry forward her investigations.

It was an uphill task, but she had Plutarch and Pliny and Strabo to strengthen her archaeological deductions, and then, in 1930 and 1931, came the added incentive of the revived excavations at Paestum, uncovering the pre-Roman theater and many other important remains of Greek culture. In 1934, she obtained permission from the Italian Government to excavate in the Lucanian district, at a spot about seven miles from Paestum, and she and Signor Zanotti-Bianco set out.

Roof Tiles and a Capital

The first day in that wild, neglected countryside, practically deserted since medieval days—a wilderness far removed from the cultivated flower garden of Augustan times when Latin poets sang of the "twice blooming roses of Paestum"—the two explorers walked more than twenty miles. In breeches and high boots, they fought their way through swamp and bramble until they came across blocks of stone, shapeless enough but to the eye of the archaeologist obviously cut in the ancient Greek style. Then they discovered roof tiles, which they knew immediately to be classic ones, for no modern civilization had used such tiles. They found a peasant cottage, the only dwelling for many miles, and lodged there, beginning their excavating, with the help of two natives, the next morning. Within two hours they had found a capital of their lost temple, and within two days of their departure from Naples they telegraphed the Government reporting their discovery.

So Many That She "Lost Count"

For the past two years Dr. Zancani-Montuoro has hardly left the location, and after a brief trip to the United States she is on her way back to resume the exciting task of classifying and identifying ancient sculptures which have so far accumulated into the thousands, the greatest number consisting of statuettes, individually modeled in clay. When I met her in Boston last month she was dashing off to the Museum of Fine Arts to deliver a lecture on the 12 important reliefs in pure archaic style which she had discovered, as well as some of the smaller objects. She had made her first visit to this country under the auspices of the New York Archaeological Institute and was to lecture at the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, and at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, before sailing.

It was difficult to grasp all at once, as I watched this vivacious little woman, whose chic costume and dainty person suggested the Bois de Boulogne rather than a Lucanian wilderness, that she was responsible for the recovery of two Hellenic temples, one of the seventh century B. C., and the other of the latter part of the sixth century B. C., of archaic reliefs and metopes, and so many small sculptures that she said, "For the first week I counted the little heads and statuettes; then I lost patience counting . . . we found larger sculptures, two temples and two sacred wells. Some of the foundations show the work of the eighth century B. C."

Dr. Paola Zancani-Montuoro (Left), Italian Archaeologist, "On Location" in Southern Italy, Where, With Signor Zanotti-Bianco, She Has Discovered a Long-Lost Greek Temple

Many of the relics are already in the possession of museums in Naples, Rome, and other Italian cities, to which the discoverers have presented them; and the excavating goes on, with financial assistance from a number of individuals whose imagination has been captured now that concrete results are available to prove that a woman's calculations were sound.

Flower Arrangement: An Etcher's View

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A book on flower arrangement by no less an artist than John Taylor Arms is bound to be a genuine treat. ("Design in Flower Arrangement," by John Taylor Arms and Dorothy Noyes Arms. The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York, N. Y. $2.75.)

Here we have clear teaching of the fundamentals of design, with the rich contributory material that only an artist would bring in. One moment we are talking of Rembrandt, the next of line and curve. Yet it all bears upon flowers, vases, and the effect of a beautiful arrangement. What social workers would call the "case method" is the one used. Mr. Arms takes each arrangement in turn, and analyzes it line by line. A photograph of the arrangement is paralleled by a diagram of the lines and curves it represents. The material presented is essentially an etcher's contribution, and as such, different in approach from that of most books on this subject. Furthermore, a mastery of the essentials so clearly explained here, leaves one much farther along the road to intelligent appreciation of all design. This volume is a collection of talks made by Mr. Arms far and wide, and assembled by Dorothy Noyes Arms.

Maypoles

Tie small pieces of striped or plain sticks of candy together and stick in a hollowed marshmallow for the pole. Paste on a white card and have pastel-colored tiny ribbons extend to the sides of the card in maypole fashion. Write the child's name on the card.

Refreshing Sandwiches

The most refreshing and delicious sandwiches I have tasted are made of white bread spread with butter and Philadelphia cream cheese and added to that fresh, chilled, crushed blueberries. The combination is equally refreshing with fresh strawberries or raspberries. And all taste just as delicious spread on soda crackers.

(Miss) D. B., California

For the Home Dressmaker

Redingotes, Open-Front Skirts and Boleros Effective

By Helena Judson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that "remodeled" and "restyled" are such popular sewing terms, their old-time synonym "madeover" is rapidly disappearing from the vocabulary of the home dressmaker. This was, at best, a somewhat apologetic word which the more modern sewing terms in no way imply. In fact, now that home sewing has been made so interesting, the result of one's imagination, observation and good taste is usually regarded with the same pardonable pride that might be accorded to any other successful achievement.

Whatever word may be used for such transformation work, this is certainly the time to make the most of the vogue for unexpected combinations of materials and gay contrasts. Many of the new and most popular models are practical illustrations of how effectively and yet discreetly a trimming fabric should be introduced. Two materials or colors should never be combined on a "fifty-fifty" basis, as the result is sure to be uninteresting and entirely unlike the effective combination possible when one's materials are utilized in the correct proportion. For instance, in a smart bolero costume, a deep closely swathed girdle, with long, tasseled ends, may be the only glimpse of brilliant contrast on a dark monotone. The bright color may be picked up elsewhere in the ensemble, but, with the girdle detachable, the monotone costume is ready for any number of interesting variations, which otherwise would not be possible.

Popular Bolero Outfit

One of the joys of utilizing "laid-asides" is that, as a rule, the basic colors are those that have proved becoming to the wearer and already have harmonizing accessories. With ingenious remodeling, an inexpensive dash of an unquestionably this-season color, and a last-fall's garment becomes this-spring's smart costume! For such work, the popular bolero outfit stands at the head of the list, followed by the redingote, which, this spring, has taken to itself any number of new details.

Practically anything, from a full-length old coat to an out-of-date dress, can be cleverly clipped in two at just the right line and revamped into a bolero costume in some one of its many guises. Such a costume might easily be copied from a "four-way model" sponsored by a Fifth Avenue shop, the novelty being the detachable, open-front skirt, matching the bolero. These separate units are to be worn over a complete one-piece dress of harmonizing print, which shows narrowly in front from neck to hem. This is quite different in its silhouette from a redingote costume, as the short bolero hangs slightly away from the waistline and swings loose and open on both sides of the front.

Among the obvious advantages of such a costume is the ease with which the belt-finished skirt can be put on or off. The stitched fabric belt finishes with a tab end and two buttons, leaving a narrow space between the two fronts at the waistline, so that the print dress shows in a continuous line its full length. The skirt can be as easily removed as the bolero, leaving the short-sleeved print frock complete, as an "occasion" dress. The bolero makes an effective top for the print dress at times when the skirt is not desired and can easily have adjustable cuffs and revers of the print for use at such times. The bolero, untrimmed, will also be convenient for wear with other frocks. The novel costume makes it possible for the wearer to choose a much more dressy print for this purpose than would be advisable for ordinary street wear, and yet, with the removal of both skirt and bolero, appear in a short sleeved frock suited to late afternoon or early evening entertainments.

Reversible Jacket

Another clever designer offers a sleeveless reversible bolero, with gay print on one side matching neck-scarf and girdle, while the other side is of the dark monotone of the one-piece frock which does duty equally well, regardless of which face this frivolous little jacket may turn to the world. All edges of this novel bolero are bound with the monotone, so that even when reversed, this edge shows on the figured fabric, and establishes a unity with the dress over which it is worn. The monotone binding also serves to conceal any glimpse of the print at the edges of the bolero, as this might sometimes detract from the one-color picture. Being sleeveless, such a reversible jacket is easily made, as the few seams need only to be sewed and pressed. The two wrong sides are laid on top of each other, basted together and then firmly held by the top-stitched binding. Worn over a short-sleeved dress, this reversible jacket can be taken on or off and turned from one side to the other in a minute, giving an entirely different appearance, although both sides harmonize with the same skirt.

Redingotes

The redingote for spring, 1937, embodies so many important fashion features that one scarcely feels like giving it the same old name! These new details are so easily copied by the home dressmaker in her remodeling plans that one would never dream that so up-to-date a garment could be recut from an old-style coat or suit. Wider and flatter shoulders can be gained by coaxing the shoulder seams toward the armhole, filling in the space at the neckline with a turnover collar, either in short revers or tuxedo length. The new models show trimly fitted waistlines, often buttoned snugly from waist to hips. Pockets are important, with fanciful flaps, often button trimmed. One model boasts four pockets—two small ones high above the waistline and two larger ones below the belt. Where a belt is not becoming, the union of skirt and coat into a redingote can be done by ornamental shaping and top-stitching several times or outlined with a fancy braid. Scallops, tabs, points and other uneven joinings give a long-waisted effect often more becoming than a belt.

How About Wearing an Orchestra?

One of the jolly new prints of the season. Here you have a celanese crepe covered with musicmakers inspired by sketches in W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," and arranged in brightly colored all-over design by Bud E. Wile. This is one of a series of five, all gay and humorous, built upon the characters of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Besides the orchestra are designs from "The Mikado," "The Gondoliers," "H. M. S. Pinafore," and "The Pirates of Penzance." They are being featured just now with special delight because of the presence in the United States of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. So you may don a whimsical orchestra, a bevy of pirates, or Nanki-Poo, Yum-Yum and their associates and have a good time at one of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas, feeling most appropriately dressed! The prints come in a wide variety and combination of colors. Kaufman Brothers Silks, Inc., of New York offers them under the name Willowleaf Prints.

Kitchen Kinks From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked Apples

When apples are baked in the usual way, after coring and adding sugar and water, the juice sometimes runs into the dish and is burned or wasted. I have found it better to prepare them the following way: After coring, I cut the apple in half, and make the center of the "trench" in the apple deeper; then I fill it with sugar, laying the cut half of each one upward.

(Mrs.) L. L., Florida

Pie Crust Mixer

I use a wire potato masher to mix flour and shortening for pie crust. It is quicker.

(Mrs.) N. P. H., Idaho

Bread Crumbs Always Ready

A quick and economical way to have bread crumbs always available is to thoroughly dry part of a loaf of French bread. Then any amount of crumbs may be grated on a coarse grater as needed.

(Miss) C. A. N., California

"If You Want to Know Who We Are—"

Here is "The Mikado" in a gay all-over print, done in a variety of jolly color combinations on celanese crepe or rayon cloth, by Kaufman Brothers Silks, Inc., and attracting special notice because of the popularity of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas now being given in Boston by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London

Delectable Okra

Wash thoroughly through several waters

1 lb. okra pods—young and tender. Cut off stem ends and tip of point and cut into thin rounds. Cut into small pieces

3 large slices of bacon; put in a sauce pan and fry slowly until delicately brown, then put in the okra and stir thoroughly for a couple of minutes, then pour in hot water to half the depth, season lightly with salt, cover and cook over low flame for five minutes. Add

2 cups stewed tomatoes which have been well seasoned with sugar, salt and pepper. Cover and cook over rather low heat for 15 minutes or until okra is tender. Serves 8 people.

Through the Editor's Window

On Being a Golden Age

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women are frequently made the butt of jokes because of the fact that they do not like to tell their age; but Della T. Lutes in an article "Why I Don't Tell My Age" in the April Forum builds such a strong case for leaving such data out of the picture, that we wish to share with you a few of her points.

Not that we would encourage sensitiveness to age on the part of women. Quite the contrary. It seems to us that there is not a vast difference—in result—between the handicap given oneself by suppressing one's age simply because one is over-conscious of it; and the handicap given to one by others when one is considered "too young" or "too old" for the task at hand according to the world's opinions. Furthermore to try to act 16 when one is 60 is merely another way of being conscious of age—in this case being conscious of 16 as well as of 60. What we like about Della Lutes' article is that she shows recognition of this, and builds her case of quite other material.

* * *

In the first place, as Mrs. Lutes points out, the number of years we have been on this planet is really nobody's business. The assumption (presumption, she calls it) that it is public property may be based upon the fact that census takers, insurance companies and other impersonal agencies claim the right to such intimate data. However, "The difference lies, it seems to me, that public offices don't really give a hang how old you are," she says. "They won't talk about it. They just want to write it down." Relatives and friends, she maintains, are another matter. They discuss it. They pigeonhole you because you are "this or that number of years old and doing so and so." They compare you to Great-Aunt Euphemia at the same age, and (unconsciously, perhaps) intend that you be at a similar stage of senility. If you are not (and the chances are you certainly are not) they almost seem to resent it—as if you had put over on them some underhanded deal.

* * *

It applies not alone to those of so-called riper years. Mrs. Lutes quotes a group of debutantes as criticizing the "coming-out" party custom on the ground that "It dates you." It is all right they said, if a girl marries right away, but if she does not, then people begin to say, "Why she had her coming out party when she was 19. She's almost 24 now!"

We all know people like the two fine women she next describes. One was retiring from an important position. In the 30 years Mrs. Lutes had known her she never had known her age nor cared. "She had white hair when I first met her but she was the youngest woman I knew and one of the most beautiful." And she adds, "I never so much as wondered at her age, for whatever it was did not affect her. She was always charming, always interesting and interested. Her eyes lit with enthusiasm, deepened with understanding." In the course of the conversation concerning retirement, this woman, who said her employer would have dismissed her years ago if he had known her age, told Mrs. Lutes that she was 82. "And I wish now that she had not told me," was the comment, followed by her reason—the need, not there before, of overcoming the human tendency to think of her and her age together.

* * *

The other woman was head of a girls' school, "particularly successful in retaining the friendship and confidence of her pupils." No one ever thought of her age. She was simply a friend. This woman did not believe in talking or thinking of age; but for the sake of helping a group of seniors, she broke a precedent and told them she was 75. They looked at her aghast. No more would she be one of them! But she did not intend to leave them at this point. "I have never," she is quoted, "talked about my age, because I have wanted neither to confine myself to age limits nor be thought of in terms of years . . . I shall not be limited by the definite stretch of time, named and dated, and I do not want you to be." She then went on to help her girls to see that using "unwarranted methods" to try to appear young is not the way. She wished them instead to realize something of the joy of living fully and richly each year, flowering into the expression of the qualities of mellowness, tolerance, judgment that come only through real living. Then she closed her talk with the following:

* * *

"I do not want you made conscious of the passing of time by emphasis laid on it, but I do want you to believe and know that by accepting each stage as it comes, looking neither back with regret nor ahead with apprehension, you will never grow old. For **old** means—well, antique, senile, aged, faded. It means something we do not want. This I do not intend to become," she said, smiling, "nor do you want to. So do not check off your life a year at a time. Look on it as a stream, flowing, flowing between banks growing richer, more fruitful, more peaceful, more beautiful, as it widens."

Thank you for recording that paragraph, Della Lutes, and for the entire article. And the fact that we share it through the Women's Page does not in the least mean that we would limit its usefulness only to women. There is too much classifying and pigeonholing of people at all times, without adding to it by talking about age—not omitting that of the Supreme Court.

* * *

And we mean any age, not alone so-called old age. Schools, young people's clubs and certain other channels of expression for youngsters still deem it useful to have age-classifications, that the 10-year-olds may not be pushed into silence by the more experienced 16-year-olds, and the 20-year-olds by the adults; but beyond this, and official or legal records, we can think of no need for the chronological age, and every reason for consigning it to oblivion—for men, women AND children.

Lastly, since this column is mostly Della Lutes', we think of no better final paragraph for all of us than that of her excellent article. Here it is:

"So, when and if you ever ask me how old I am," she says, "I shall say, first, 'If you don't mind my saying so, it's none of your business.' And if you persist I shall add: 'If you please, I'd rather not talk about it.' But if someone should tell you or if you should attempt to guess how old I am, **don't believe anything you hear and only half of what you see!**"

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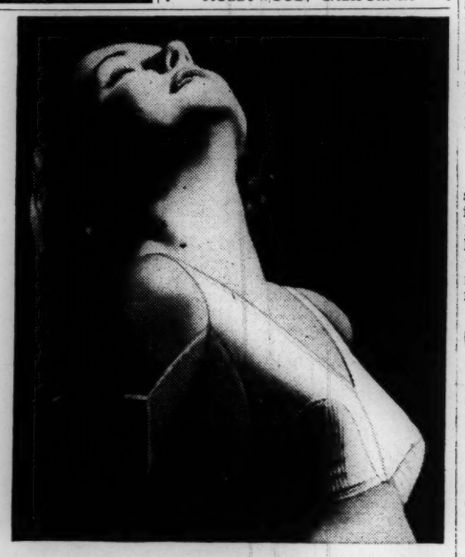

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"Foundettes" BY MUNSING Wear

Union Issues Challenge to Mines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The first clear-cut challenge to anti-union employers on the basis of the Supreme Court decision of Monday was heard in the capital today.

Strife-torn Harlan county, Kentucky, home of some of the richest coal seams in the United States, whose mountainous walls divided by narrow ravines hitherto have proved an impregnable fortress against unionism, is the center of the new drive.

A virtual reign of terror exists in Harlan county, witness after witness told the La Follette committee as it resumed hearings today. Tall mountaineers, union representatives, men who never learned there was an "r" in "courthouse," who called each other "Slemp" and "Tad" and "Chad" and invoked such Elizabethan phrases as "the high sheriff of Harlan county" brought a brand-new vocabulary of alleged anti-labor terrorism into the Senate hearing room.

Semi-Feudal Conditions

The Senate committee heard for the first time of "road runners" or "road killers" charged by members of John L. Lewis's home union, the United Mine Workers, to have been turned loose to range at will in Harlan county to suppress collective bargaining, in order to preserve the economic advantages of long hours, low wages, company towns and a semi-feudal era.

The committee heard in particular of "two-gun Marion" Allen, one of the deputy sheriffs, whose pay like all Harlan county deputies comes largely from the coal operators, and above all of Ben Unthank (pronounced "Un-tank") described as "chief of the road runners" who has avoided thus far a committee subpoena. Only in the past few weeks 14 rifle shots were fired into the home of Marshal Musick, mountaineer Baptist minister and union organizer, who testified today, killing his son, wounding his wife and daughter. Tales of dynamiting of organizers' homes, of rifle shots fired into union meetings, of repeated ambuscades on narrow winding roads, curving about the swift trout streams between high mountains which make Harlan county's chief means of communication, were the basis of the committee's testimony today.

Climax of Testimony

As a climax came the declaration of Philip Murray, vice-president of the Lewis coal union, based on the decision given Monday in the Supreme Court by black-robed justices in the Wagner cases. He said, "Following the decision of the Supreme Court Monday our international union dispatched a number of field men to organize that county. We are going to expect and demand that the Government of the United States is going to protect the life and limb of our men while in that county!"

While legal phrases and legal reasoning of the Supreme Court judges in the Wagner Labor Act are a matter of deep but academic interest to most Americans, to these miners who have been fighting for unionization in Kentucky mountains all their lives it appears to have struck an emotional chord like some clarion phrase out of the Old Testament. Mr. Murray betrayed his ancestry in a soft Irish brogue, but these others spoke in terms that harked back to Elizabethan England.

Lawrence Dwyer, who for 39 years has been a union member, told of two dynamitings of his home. His only comment on one was that "I wasn't injured," on the other, while he was asleep at night, that "it slammed me up, bed and all." He told of ambushes by men he recognized as deputy sheriffs as his car full of union men drove away from meetings. In one graphic instance he related how he put his hand on the shoulder of the frightened young driver, saying, "Wesley, don't git excited," while a minute later first one and then another of the rear-seat companions gasped that they had been hit. He told with a grim seriousness of an incident that could hardly have happened outside Harlan county, how prior to the election of a new "high sheriff" one of the candidates, "They-do" (Theodore) Middleton, took oath to safeguard the organizers.

"He swore that if elected he'd give to us, the miners, the same protection as to the rest of the community," explained the veteran.

"And did he?" demanded Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, leaning forward.

Company Control Cited

"Things has been wuss!" replied the witness solemnly. Harlan county, other witnesses explained, still has company-owned towns where stores, schools, churches all are controlled by the company; where payment is largely in scrip, where trading is at the company store, where strangers are not tolerated, and where discharge for union affiliation means prompt eviction from the company-owned house.

"It's the only spot in the United States where the men can't meet to pick a check-weighman," commented Philip Murray.

The county, explained Mr. Musick, is mountainous, about 55 miles wide, cut by narrow valleys, with population of 60,000, five incorporated towns and a dozen unincorporated or company towns built on company land, largely with unpaved streets, shacks for houses and no plumbing, where even the post office is company property.

The wage, he said, for the average miner, is $75 a month, with about 15 per cent normally deducted for rent, health services, blacksmithing and the like. There is one "high sheriff" and perhaps 150 deputies. Deputies are picked by the high sheriff, and their salary is paid by the coal companies. A reign of terrorism has existed for years, it is charged.

That the LaFollette committee takes these charges seriously and intends to give the situation a full exploration was evidenced by the list of subpoenaed witnesses, including coal company heads, the "high sheriff" himself, "deputies," county judges and officials of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association.

Mr. LaFollette called upon George Ward, secretary of the latter association, as the committee met, to produce certain bank checks which have been subpoenaed. Mr. Ward replied that he did not have them and could get only one of them.

Records Received

The Senator then received the records of the Mary Ellen Coal Corporation, and all criminal records of the Harlan County Circuit Court from Jan. 1, 1930 to date. High Sheriff Middleton was called upon to produce certain exploded tear gas bombs but could not do so. Arthur Cole, representing the Harlan National Bank, put in the record the bank's accounts with Daniel Boone Smith, charged with being one of the "road runners."

It became evident that the committee intends to trace any threads that may extend between the coal operators and the "road runners." Meanwhile Harlan County remains almost the single nut which the victorious United Mine Workers have failed to crack in the way of collective bargaining and a county so rich in coal that it threatens the wage levels and living standards of all the rest of the industry.

Connery Expects Revival of Some NRA Objectives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for industry, together with a ban on child labor, will be passed by this session of Congress, predicts Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee which would handle any such legislation. This week's Supreme Court decisions on the Wagner Labor Relations Act make possible legislation directly carrying on the objectives sought by the voided NRA law, he believes.

The Connery committee will wait for the White House to indicate the kind of bill it wants. Mr. Connery already has a fair idea of what it will be, since the Massachusetts man discussed the problem with the President some time ago. The conference was confidential, however, and Mr. Connery will not comment.

Here is a possible shape such legislation will take, however. A board will be created to set maximum hours and minimum wages for all important industries. The law will be flexible.

For instance, the textile industry might be assigned longer hours than the shoe industry, or the board might temporarily exempt from the law a certain plant. Child labor would be banned in all industries.

Maryland Veto Waits Relief-Gambling Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14—Gov. Harry W. Nice has announced that he will veto the relief-revenue bill passed by the Legislature a week ago, which would have legalized race-track bookmaking in Baltimore city and three counties. The Governor added that he would promptly reconvene the Legislature in special session to enact "adequate" relief legislation.

Governor Nice said he was convinced the people of Maryland did not approve further "liberalization and enlargement" of the gambling laws. The bill, as drawn, he held, would fall far short of raising the full sum needed for relief purposes.

From all parts of Maryland came a chorus of opposition to the gambling provisions of the relief-revenue bill as soon as the Legislature had hastily passed the measure in the final minutes of its 90-day session.

As drawn, the relief-revenue bill was designed to raise about $5,260,000, but foes of the measure held it would raise far less than that figure. In this contention the Governor agreed, recalling that the board of state aid and charities had asked for nearly $2,000,000 more.

Florida Beauty Spot

Lake Lucerne in Orlando, Florida

World Politics Called Bar To Improved Labor in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—International political difficulties are standing in the way of improved labor standards in China, Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, told the World Textile Conference here today.

Continued efforts of the I. L. O. to put an end to foreign exploitation in China have thus far been unsuccessful, Mr. Butler reported.

Chinese delegates to the textile conference opened the subject last week when they declared that foreign industries were taking advantage of extra-territorial rights to evade and override Chinese labor laws. They also charged that the presence of foreign troops interfered with the enforcement of Chinese laws.

The extraterritoriality issue was raised again today by Corneille Mertens of Belgium, workers' representative on the governing body of the I. L. O., who urged the conference to adopt a resolution providing that any labor convention agreed upon by the International Labor Conference at Geneva in June be aplied equally to foreign-owned factories in China. More than 70 per cent of the textile workers in China are women and children, of whom 46 per cent are employed in foreign-owned factories, he said.

Mr. Butler explained, in reply, that the I. L. O. has taken a succession of steps to deal with the problem but has thus far been unsuccessful in solving it. In 1931, he said, at the request of the Chinese delegates to the I. L. O., two representatives were sent to China to advise the Government on the drafting of a labor code. They recommended there be the same labor standards inside the foreign settlements as out and for a time there was a prospect of success but nothing came of it.

Again in 1934, Mr. Butler said, the question was raised at the I. L. O. conference in Geneva. A small commission sent to China succeeded in getting an agreement with the Municipal Council of Foreign Settlements at Shanghai but it was not ratified by the necessary consular body.

Inasmuch as it cannot deal with political matters, the I. L. O. has not been able to get at the root of the disagreement, Mr. Butler indicated, though adequate restrictions are from a humanitarian standpoint of interest to everybody concerned.

The I. L. O. director advised the conference to continue its endeavor to find some solution to the problem which has had repercussions on the textile industry in all parts of the world.

A demand that workers be given their share of the benefits from improved technological devices now in use by the textile industry was voiced by Miss Elizabeth Hord, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America.

"We do not object to efficiency," Miss Hord declared, "but we do object to efficiency carried beyond the limits of human endurance." She cited an instance in one large rayon plant where production in the wrapping department during the last two years has increased at least 80 per cent and wages have decreased 50 per cent.

Erik W Paues, Swedish employers' delegate, reported that in Sweden technological changes have made more work available and increased the number of workers in the textile industry.

In behalf of Dutch employers, Dr. B. J. M. Van Spaendonck argued that the proposed 40-hour week would result in great economic advantage. He held that there are numerous other steps, such as the reduction of child labor, and the retirement of all workers over 60, that would furnish greater moral advantage to the worker than the reduction of hours.

Ernest J. Martin, British employers' adviser, expressed anxiety that the raising of the school-leaving age in England would further accentuate a shortage of young workers in the wool textile industry.

Democrats Eye N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—Declaring it was but the application of "the rule of reason," New York city Democrats today had launched a portfolio of election bills widely interpreted as a strategic move to hamper fusion forces in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign when the down-state Democracy hopes to recapture City Hall.

There are six measures before the Assembly after passage by the Senate—all increasing requirements for and difficulties in making independent nominations, and while they apply to state as well as city offices, the critical New York city situation as it concerns the Democrats, was seen as clearly implied in their purport.

To the assertion of Republican spokesmen that passage of the bills would have the effect of barring independents, their Bronx county sponsor, Senator Julius S. Berg, defended his proposals as "designed to obtain a reasonable regulation, so as not to leave conditions as they are today, when it is ridiculously easy for an independent candidate to place himself in nomination."

The newly organized American Labor Party, which will figure in a local contest for the first time this year, was believed the special target of the bill requiring that the first nominations of a new party must be filed when major party designations are made, preventing the independent nomination of a candidate defeated in the primaries of one of the major parties.

Another bill would increase the number of signatures required on an independent petition for Mayor or any other city-wide office in New York City from 7500 to 56,000; another would curtail the period for circulation of petitions by requiring that signatures be obtained after primary day.

50,000 Signatures

For state offices, amendments provide that nominating petitions must be signed by at least 1 per cent in each county of the total votes cast there for Governor, bringing the state-wide total required to about 50,000 names, instead of 12,000 as at present.

Students of the political index read into the move an attempt by the down-state Democratic machine to insure itself not only against another Fusion coup this fall, but against a repetition of the factional splits which have been harassing its intra-party politics since 1932.

'Safest Bus Driver' Title Won by 14 Years' Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14—George A. Metz, a motorbus driver here, shares with only one other in the United States, the honor of being the safest bus driver in the field of city operation. He has a record of nearly 14 years' driving buses on city streets for a distance of 372,120 miles without a single accident, and has never had even a scratched fender or bumper.

Mr. Metz began his career with Public Service Co-ordinated Transport as a motorman in 1906. Since then he has operated trolleys and motor buses on virtually every line in this city. His present line covers the worst crowded streets in Camden.

All of the leading bus companies in the United States entered drivers in the contest, based on number of miles of operation without accident. Mr. Metz was tied with Theodore Edwards of the Indianapolis Railway Company. A gold watch was awarded to each.

Hasty Marriage Barred In Bill Before Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—A bill to ban hasty marriages in New York State was before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for signature today with the unanimous affirmation of both houses. It requires a lapse of 72 hours between the issuance of the license and the performance of the ceremony, without exemption save by court order in cases of emergency.

This is the second year the measure has come before the lawmakers on motion by Assemblyman Jane H. Todd, Westchester county Republican.

Brooklyn to Unravel Street Name Puzzle

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—City officials are going to see what can be done about simplifying things for the stranger in Brooklyn. They will convene tomorrow to rename streets which for years have given no end of trouble—Prospect avenue, Prospect street, Prospect place and Prospect park west, for instance.

Other duplications include a Kent street and a Kent avenue, a Sterling street and a Sterling place, and Wyckoff street and Wyckoff avenue.

Fast Chicago Train

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Inauguration of a new fast train between New York and Chicago, to run in both directions beginning on April 25, was announced by the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here today. Named "The General," the train will make the run between New York and Chicago in 17 hours and 15 minutes. No extra fare will be charged.

Great Gold Area In Ontario Served By Station CJKL

With Monitor Newscasters

KIRKLAND LAKE, Ont. — Situated in what is practically a "jumping off" place in Northern Ontario, close to the Quebec line, Station CJKL, radiocasts over what is perhaps the greatest gold field in North America. Along a five-mile break close by lie six great gold mines; and within sight of CJKL's antenna towers in the community itself stamping mills recover what is estimated to be nearly one third of all the gold produced in the world.

Though Kirkland Lake is a thriving community of 20,000 and in no sense a "gold camp," yet a trip of three miles in any direction would lead into a wilderness of practically uninhabited "bush." Kirkland Lake lies in the Township of Teck, said to be the richest township in Canada, based on its metal production. Oddly enough Kirkland Lake itself is no longer a lake, having become filled in time with the slime or residue from the gold recovery mills.

Despite its city-like proportions, the town of Kirkland Lake is some hundreds of miles from any other city or town and is 12 hours behind Toronto from a news availability standpoint.

News radiocasts therefore play an important role in CJKL's schedule. The radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are carried as well as a radio wire service from which is culled Canadian and international news of interest. The Monitor news is heard Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 p. m.

News Plays Part

Owing to the nature of its location and the type of industry carried on in the vicinity CJKL also carries services of a type peculiar and invaluable to the area. Forest fires are a great source of anxiety during the dry months and when they are reported CJKL organizes and radiocasts information to the fire-fighting crews and indicates the progress and direction of the blaze. At times it has organized searching parties for metal prospectors, hunters or berry pickers lost in the vast wilderness.

High light of the recovery work done by CJKL occurred last summer, when a little girl wandered away from her family while they were picking blueberries near Crystal lake, about 11 miles from Kirkland Lake. For five days searching parties beat the bush for the missing child and brought her back safe and sound and little harmed from her experience. CJKL performed yeoman service by organizing fresh posses during this period to replace the wearied groups returning from the search.

Mine Incidents

Since nearly 2500 men work below the surface of the earth digging out the wealth that it contains, interest naturally centers on incidents at the mines. Cave-ins which occur often at the mines produce an effect in Kirkland Lake similar to a minor earthquake. Whenever these tremors are felt, CJKL makes official inquiries immediately and relays all information to the anxiously waiting listeners.

Another part of CJKL's service is the relaying of personal messages to prospectors and residents in outlying sections who could not be reached except after a journey of several days.

CJKL is one of a group of four stations operated by the Northern Broadcasting Company, Ltd., in Ontario and radiocasts on a power of 100 watts. It began operation in March, 1934. It has a daylight range of about 80 miles and a night range of about 30. This disparity of these day and night coverages is said to be due to the blanketing of CJKL's signal at night by much more powerful outside transmitters.

The local personnel of CJKL includes Brian G. Shellon, station manager; "Bill" Marks, chief engineer; Jack Reid, program manager; Pat Murphy, announcer, and James Dixon, studio pianist, and Eileen Newton, business staff.

R. H. Thompson, president of Northern, is also president of the Timmins Daily Pres, Ltd., a newspaper. CJKL radiocasts on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles.

This is Article No. 63 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, April 16.

Hope Valley No Longer to Echo To Toot of Its One-Man Train

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14 (AP) — For 40 years there has been a sentimental note to the toot of the whistle on the one locomotive of the Wood River branch railroad, but the little whistle will toot no more.

Ralph C. Watrous, president of the railroad, said the trustees of the New Haven Railroad have voted to abandon the six miles of track between Wood River and Hope Valley. The New Haven holds the majority of the stock.

Mr. Watrous bought the railroad 40 years ago, he said, so his mother wouldn't feel lonely or isolated in her Hope Valley home. Mrs. Watrous passed on several years ago.

Several times before the railroad has faced extinction and once it was preserved only by Mr. Watrous' idea of bringing the railroad executive who wanted to abandon the system to his mother.

"I gave him some doughnuts, a glass of milk, and let him talk to my mother," Mr. Watrous said. "He decided not to abandon it."

The railroad runs but one train a day. It employs but one man, Otis A. Larkin of Hope Valley, who is engineer, track walker, baggage man, conductor, and general agent.

"It's been fun being a railroad president," Mr. Watrous said, "even if I did own only six miles. I've traveled all over the country on railroads and I've always been received as a fellow railroad president.

"I often go out and inspect the tracks, look over the ties, and try out the engine with Mr. Larkin.

"There's nothing like being a railroad president. That's why I hate to see the railroad go."

Workers Ousted For Union Ties Go Back to Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Three carpet mill-workers discharged in 1934 for union activities were back at work today as a result of the Supreme Court ruling upholding the Wagner Act. Announcement of the reinstatement of the three men, whose dismissal came during the strike at the plant of the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company in Yonkers two years ago, was made by Harold Griffiths, national representative in this industry for the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has begun a campaign to unionize the textile workers.

Reviewing the record of the case, which was unsuccessfully fought by the union through the Federal District Court and the Court of Appeals until the Supreme Court decision on Monday gave the verdict to the workers, Mr. Griffiths saw its outcome as "the first example of the way the textile union drive will prosper under the guarantees given to labor by the revised Wagner Act."

"Our men will be reinstated by the Smith Company with back pay," he said, "and we are looking forward now to getting real collective bargaining at the plant."

The three men are John Rae, who was president of the United Textile Workers Local No. 2449; Philip Sheedy, and Joseph Serbis, all of Yonkers.

5-Cent Fare Asked in '82 Still Philadelphia Issue

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—Workmen tearing down a district police station built in 1882, found sealed in the cornerstone the copy of a speech that called for a five-cent trolley fare and pure water for Philadelphia. The five-cent fare and pure water are issues before the City Council today.

To Move Maryland Yews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Md., April 14—Two Irish ye trees which for more than 50 years have shaded the lawn of the Wherrette property here have been sold to the National Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Washington, D. C. The trees will be moved to the capital within the next two weeks. They have long been looked upon as Cambridge landmarks.

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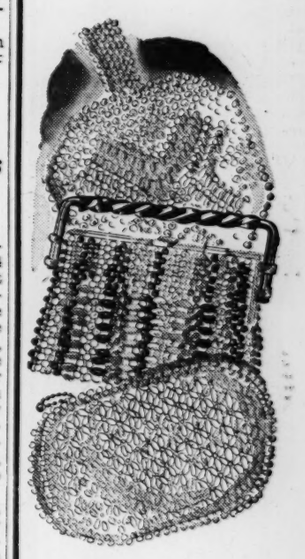

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Fading in Short-Wave Bands Linked to Sun Spot Eruptions

News in Radio

Observations by R. S. Richardson, astronomer at the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pas- -na, Calif., now indicate that the puffs of energy from sun spots, traveling toward the earth with the speed of light, cause fading in the higher radio frequency bands.

Reaction from gas eruptions from spots on the sun's surface reach the earth after an interval of eight minutes causing high-frequency fade-outs lasting from 15 to 12 minutes. The cycle of fading length reaches its maximum of 30 minutes about every 54 days, a study reveals.

Cycle of Sun Spots

Sun spots apparently have a cycle lasting about 11 years. According to Mr. Richardson the maximum of the present cycle will be reached in about two years. One of the largest group of sun spots of all time appeared on the sun's surface during the latter part of January. During February, an average of 12 spots a day was observed. The average has dropped to about 9.6 during March but now has increased to 10 or 11 again.

The flickering aurora borealis makes its appearance during these cycles of sun spot eruptions. Auroras, which are "storms" in the earth's magnetic field, also cause the generation of intense magnetic energy interfering not only with radio reception at times but also with telephone and telegraph services.

Great Lakes Radiophone

Ship-to-shore telephone service from Great Lakes freighters is expected to become a reality this summer with the report that the Canadian Government intends to equip all seven of its coastal stations from Port Arthur to Kingston with radiophone equipment by July 1, provided steamship companies will also put equipment on their boats. Marine circles, through the Canadian Navigators' Federation, are understood to have obtained the installation promise of the radiophone equipment after recent requests to the Minister of Transport, C. D. Howe.

One radiophone station is operated at Port Arthur, and is to be enlarged, while stations at Sault Ste. Marie, Point Edward, Port Burwell, Toronto and Kingston are to be equipped with the radio-telephone transmitters and receivers which will allow through connection with the land telephone lines and thus permit captains to talk directly to their offices. Equipment on the boats will be similar to that employed on Canada's Pacific coast, where ship captains have for years used radiophones in their cabins to keep in touch with shore, doing away with radio operators. The radio-telephone system will benefit small freighters which do not carry wireless equipment.

Wellington Boosts Power

New Zealand recently has joined the parade toward higher radiocast powers marching along over the world.

Prime Minister M. J. Savage was the principal speaker at the recent formal opening of the new transmitter of 2YA, Wellington. On a power of 60 kilowatts, 2YA is now held to be the most powerful in the Southern Hemisphere. It replaces one of five kilowatts. Transmission tests of 2YA have shown that the new plant achieves its objective, that of providing reasonably good service over the entire Dominion in daylight, while areas within 100 miles of the capital, where reception formerly was subject to severe fading, are receiving programs at good volume.

The new station is situated on a promontory on the west coast of the North Island, 13 miles from Wellington. Its 70-foot mast stands over 1000 feet above sea level, and there is a clear sea track to Taranaki, 170 miles distant, and to Christchurch and Dunedin in the South Island, the latter being 400 miles away. The equipment includes an emergency generating plant which can operate the station at five kilowatts if the main power supply from the Dominion's hydroelectric system is interrupted. New Zealand's next forward move in radiocasting will be the provision of modern studio buildings at Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

Paris Television Station

A 30,000-watt commercial television station, probably the world's most powerful, has been ordered by the French Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones from Le Matériel Téléphonique, a license company of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York, to be installed at the Eiffel Tower, with antenna protruding from the top of the flagpole, 1100 feet above the ground. The equipment, developed in the Paris research laboratories of the company, must be put in service with reduced power by July 1, and operate with full power by next autumn.

The new permanent "telecaster," being within the exposition grounds, is intended to offer the World's Fair visitors one more illustration of French progress and technique in the electrical communications field.

Another contract with Le Matériel Téléphonique requires it to install a special transmission cable between studios and the station and a coaxial transmission cable from the equipment at the foot of the tower to the antenna. This latter cable, approximately 1200 feet long, five inches in diameter, and weighing 12 tons, will be run up along the framework of the tower and pass through a new hollow flagpole that is pushed through the collar of the cupola that crowns the structure. At nine meters above the cupola, the French flag will fly, the antenna extending above it for another three meters.

Olympics From Japan

So that reports of the coming Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1940 may be handled adequately and transmitted simultaneously to other nations of the world, the Japanese Broadcasting Company has announced the construction of 16 short-wave transmitters at a cost of about $5,000,000. What a radio "Tower of Babel" Tokyo will be to the world of short-wave listeners in 1940!

Training for Guides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Members of the American Alpine Club have adopted a plan by which mountain guides in the United States would be licensed after thorough training in mountain climbing. Promotion of the plan, it was said, came from Kenneth A. Henderson of Boston, Mass.

Baby Rides in Streamlined Buggy

Wide World

Hobby Solves Wheeling Problem

The Hobby of Kenneth Boomer, Detroit Streetcar Conductor, Is Building Things. He Built the Streamlined, Rubber-Tired Baby Buggy Shown Above at a Cost of $18. The Buggy May Be Attached Like a Sidecar to a Bicycle, Thus Solving the Wheeling Problem. Mr. Boomer and a Daughter Are Shown on a Bicycle With a Son Seated in the Buggy. The Buggy Was Exhibited Recently at a Detroit Hobby Show

Few Firms Found With Fixed Age Limit on Hiring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—According to a recent survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board of 405 representative industrial companies, only 18, or 4.4 per cent, have made it a definite policy not to hire male workers 40 years of age or over.

The survey, the results of which are contained in a new publication, "Personnel Practices Governing Factory and Office Administration," points out that over three quarters of the reporting companies have not fixed maximum age limits on the hiring of older workers.

This does not necessarily mean that age has no bearing on the employment of new workers. While these companies have no definite policy forbidding the hiring of workers beyond a given age, it is probable that, all other factors being equal, the employment manager, or foreman, generally accepts the younger applicant.

Of the remaining companies covered by the survey, 22, or 5.4 per cent of the total, have established 45 as the maximum hiring age; 33, or 8.1 per cent, have established 50; and 16, or 4 per cent, have established 60. Three companies reported that they employ new male workers up to 65 years of age.

Wherever definite maximum hiring limitations have been established, the Conference Board's survey shows that the age restrictions are lower for women than for men. Nearly three fourths of the companies with such limitations set the maximum hiring age for women at 45 or less, while only about two fifths of such companies fix the maximum as low for men.

Meat, Popular Prison Dish

On the monthly menus of the Florida State Prison farm is 58,540 pounds of meat.

Boy's Clubs Open Door to Civic Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 14—A spot two miles square in the heart of one of Chicago's delinquent areas, formerly a trouble district for police, now has nearly 2000 boys enrolled in clubs.

The transformation has been accomplished almost entirely by the residents themselves. Only two years ago the section was noted for petty larceny, truancy from schools, and even more serious troubles, according to Dr. A. J. Lendino, a dentist in the community and president of the North Side Civic Committee largely responsible for the change.

Busy at Crafts

Now the same youngsters are so busy building furniture, playing baseball, and weaving rugs, and parents are so happy to have their children taking part in operettas and newly organized neighborhood entertainments that policemen declare they have little work to perform.

Dr. Lendino sat in his office recently and related the chain of events which led to the civic undertaking. He was once an "Owl-Indian." That is the name of an athletic organization formed at the time when he and some 20 other boys were graduating from grammar school. Fifteen of those boys, still good friends and leaders in the community, are now grown-up lawyers, dentists and other professional people, still living in the same neighborhood.

Two years ago these men realized that policemen were constantly being called in to arrest boys for delinquency. Complaints were received from truant officers, probation officers and the Juvenile Court.

"We decided to do something about it," said Dr. Lendino. "We know the families of the boys who were doing the damage. We began to offer constructive things for the boys to do. We showed them that we were not trying to police them or send them to jail but just guide them a little in their recreation."

Officers of the civic committee met with the truant officer, the juvenile officer, policeman, probation officers as well as representatives from the Boys Court, and Juvenile Court to talk things over. Then organized recreation was started. Basketball teams grew from five to 85. Nine centers were opened in park centers, churches and club rooms.

Operetta Presented

"It was mainly a question of giving the youngsters something constructive to do," Dr. Lendino continued. "For instance, we planned an operetta in which 60 youngsters put on the "Belle of Barcelona." Parents for the first time saw their children appearing before an audience expressing new talents.

"Now we have ping-pong tournaments, basketball games, craft work, and other interesting things to occupy the youngsters. Our Drum and Bugle Corps of 40 boys ranging in age from eight to 13 often is invited to play for the American Legion and other organizations.

About 300 boys and girls spend after-school hours in craft rooms in park centers. They make magazine racks which cost them 10 cents and which they can paint and sell for a dollar. End tables cost 65 cents and sold for $2.50. In the wood shops they learn order and tidiness. When they need a special tool they obtain it from the tool room through a card catalogue system.

The original "Owl-Indians" organization has its counterpart in about 10 junior clubs known as "Owl Boosters" and "Indian Boosters."

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Three Little Runaways

ONE spring morning the feather duvet on Helga's bed humped suddenly. Out shot an arm and up sat the little girl, tossing her yellow braids out of her eyes. She leaned over to gather up her red woolly dressing-gown that had slipped on the floor; then, stuffing her arms into it, she skipped out onto the balcony.

Inside, Louise-Madeleine and little Yvonne were still asleep, their pink noses barely peeking from under their eiderdowns; but out here the spring sunshine was awake and smiling, smiling down on the fir trees in the garden, on the snow-tipped Alps and the sparkling blue lake. Way below, on the road, a peasant woman was going by, "clump, clump, clump" in big sabots. In the plane-trees the birds were chirruping.

THE AIR WAS full of a sweetness that poured itself into Helga's heart, so that she began to sing softly. It was the sort of day, thought Helga, to run and run barefoot through the grass; to sit on the stone wall by the lake; not to go to school at all. She and her two friends would skip up to the top of a mountain, and stand there, looking down on funny little roofs and funny little people, while everyone else was indoors studying "Histoire de France."

Helga could hear the maid knocking on the bedroom door. "It is time to get up, Mesdemoiselles," came her voice.

"Merci bien, Gerda," Helga called back; and in she trotted, to get her big white pitcher full of hot water.

"Levez-vous!" Helga sang to Yvonne and Louise-Madeleine, who were opening sleepy blue eyes. "Get up; it's spring, spring, spring!"

THE TWO LITTLE girls tumbled out of bed; and they all dressed quickly, to be off and away on their adventure before the others came downstairs. Helga tied up little Yvonne's shoe-laces, and they squirmed into their sweaters. Then down the wide staircase they raced, out the kitchen door.

They saw tall Mademoiselle walk by inside the dining-room window, in her gray woolen dress; but they had caught hands and skipped down the road before she saw them.

The road was muddy, and their skipping splashed little brown specks on their ankles. Yvonne began to breathe hard. "Let's not—go so—fast!" she panted.

SO THEY BEGAN to walk. They passed squares of vineyard where the dried last year's vines clung to neat little rows of sticks and an old man was hoeing. A plump woman in a black shawl was on her way to the outdoor village laundry, with a big basket under her arm. They could hear a cart rattling along behind them.

"Bonjour, mes petits," called the long-faced man on the cart, as he jolted past the three little girls. "Where are you going this morning?"

Yvonne's eyes grew big. "To way up high on the mountain with the goats," she told him.

The carter drove along slowly, while his load of firewood bumped up and down. "Let's ask him for a ride," suggested Louise-Madeleine with a big sigh of weariness.

"MONSIEUR! MONSIEUR!" HELGA called, running after him through the mud. "Can we ride on the back of your cart?"

The man turned his head and looked at them with merry blue eyes.

"I should say so!" he ejaculated, pulling his horse to a standstill. He jumped down from the cart and gathered little Yvonne up in his ragged arms; set her on a bundle of wood, and then in the same manner scooped up a surprised Louise-Madeleine. Helga, meanwhile, had clambered up by herself. Then the carter sprang up to his place again, and off the caravan trotted, past the yellowish fields of grass and the budding trees.

They went by a fat little boy, sitting on a doorstep eating an apple. "Ah!" sighed Helga, who was beginning to feel hungry. Back at the school the other little girls were about to drink mugs of hot chocolate and to eat porridge drenched in cream.

THEY REACHED THE cobbles of a village street, and the cart rattled louder than ever. They held on tightly, for fear of bouncing off, and their heads bobbed like balloons. They were going past the shops now; the shoemaker's, the draper's and the blacksmith's.

They came to a big sign that said "Boulanger," and in the window were long loaves of bread, little crescent-shaped pastries and dear little cheese pies. As a customer swung the door open, the aroma of fresh bread poured out. The little girls had never smelt such a wonderful fragrance, but it made them all the more hungry.

Little Yvonne put her hand on her tummy. "I'm so empty," she whispered. "Let's get down and go home."

The far-away mountains were beginning to look less attractive to the others now, although they still twinkled across the lake. "Eh bien," Helga agreed, "I shall ask the man to stop." But, although Helga called and called, the carter did not turn his head; but he kept on whistling and driving his cart and the three children on it, far away, they did not know where.

SADLY THEY SNUGGLED down among the wood, lying on their backs and staring up at the sky. They heard the birds singing, and the hoof-beats of the carter's horse, but they only thought of bowls of hot porridge and milk.

"I wonder if you can eat wood if you get too very hungry?" Louise-Madeleine reflected.

"Sometime the carter will stop, and we can crawl down and run home," murmured Helga, "but it will be a very long way. We must have been riding for hours and hours and hours."

The cart gave a sharp turn and stopped.

"Bonjour, Gustave!" called a familiar voice.

"Bonjour, Mademoiselle!" the carter answered. "Come and see what I have brought you."

THE CHILDREN SAT bolt upright. Who should they recognize, running down the path, but their own Mademoiselle, her brown eyes twinkling!

"What nice firewood you brought us this morning!" she exclaimed, as she helped the little girls down onto the lawn and received three big hugs.

The carter stood grinning. Three little runaways were hurrying in at the kitchen door, from whence came the fragrance of chocolate cooking.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

Engraving in Silver

SILVER gull, I watch you trace
Circles and arcs with geometric grace
Upon the steel blue plate of time.
Reiterate your feathered rhyme
Until the intricate pattern of your flight
Is etched forever on the waxy white
Of day: then may acid beauty bite
The metal plate of memory so deep
That silver shall be mine to keep
Even when this bird has flown from me
Beyond the margin of the gull-winged sea.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U S A
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

By Courtesy of the Gothenburg Art Gallery to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRL PICKING FLOWERS: *An Oil Painting by Richard Bergh*

THE dainty colors in this painting by Richard Bergh make a happy and pleasing picture. The golden-haired child, dressed in a pink dress, is seated on the grass at the edge of a yellow cornfield, arranging the flowers she has been picking. A small dark green fir tree enhances the brightness of the sunny landscape.

Richard Bergh, the painter of the picture, was the son of a well-known Swedish landscape painter. He was born in 1858 and studied first in Stockholm. From 1877 to 1881, he studied at the Academy of Art in Stockholm and in the following year he went to Paris to continue his studies there. In the Salon of 1883 he exhibited two portraits, one of which won for him a third-class medal. He then returned to Sweden. At the World Exposition in Paris, in 1889, he was a Director of Swedish exhibits, and was the only Swede to receive an honorary medal.

Bergh, who is regarded as one of the most representative painters in Sweden, has been described by a critic as "speculatively inclined," a man of many interests and an intelligent painter His best works are probably his portraits, among which is the well-known large group of members of the Board of the Art Association in Stockholm. A self-portrait of him hangs in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

Experiencing the Arabian Nights

WITH my voyage on the Ethiopian Nile a thread of romance was woven, which, in the Oriental mood that had now become native to me, greatly added to the charm of the journey. My nights' entertainments were better than the Arabian. The moon was at the full, and although, during the day, a light north-wind filled my sails, it invariably fell calm at sunset, and remained so for two or three hours. During the afternoon, I lay stretched on my carpet on the deck, looking through half-closed eyes on the glittering river and his banks. The western shore was one long bower of Paradise—so green, so bright, so heaped with the deep, cool foliage of majestic sycamores and endless clusters of palms. I had seen no such beautiful palms since leaving Minyeh, in Lower Egypt. There they were taller, but had not the exceeding richness and glory of these. The sun shone hot in a cloudless blue heaven, and the air was of a glassy, burning clearness, like that which dwells in the inmost heart of fire. The colors of the landscape were as if enamelled on gold. . . . When, at last, the wind fell—except a breeze just strong enough to shake the creamy odor out of the purple bean-blossoms—and the sun went down in a bed of pale orange light, the moon came up the other side of heaven, a broad disc of yellow fire, and bridged the glassy Nile with her beams.

At such times, I selected a pleasant spot on the western bank of the river, where the palms were loftiest and most thickly clustered, and had the boat moored to the shore. Achmet then spread my carpet and piled my cushions on the shelving bank of white sand, at the foot of the trees, where, as I lay, I could see the long, feathery leaves high above my head, and at the same time look upon the broad wake of the moon, as she rose beyond the Nile. The sand was as fine and soft as a bed of down, and retained an agreeable warmth from the sunshine which had lain upon it all day. As we rarely halted near a village, there was no sound to disturb the balmy repose of the scene, except, now and then, the whine of a jackal prowling along the edge of the Desert. . . .

Achmet, finding that I showed no disposition to break the silence, and rightly judging that I would rather listen than talk, addressed me. "Master," said he, "I know many stories, such as the story-tellers relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo. If you will give me permission, I will tell you some which I think you will find diverting." "Excellent!" said I; "nothing will please me better, provided you tell them in Arabic. This will be more agreeable to both of us, and whenever I cannot understand your words, I will interrupt you, and you shall explain them as well as you can, in English." He immediately commenced, and while those evening calms lasted, I had such a living experience of the Arabian Nights, as would have seemed to me a greater marvel than any they describe, had it been foreshown to my boyish vision, when I first hung over the charmed pages. There, in my African mood, the most marvellous particulars seemed quite real and natural, and I enjoyed those flowers of Eastern romance with a zest unknown before. After my recent reception, as a king of the Franks, in the capital of Berber, it was not difficult to imagine myself Shahriar, the Sultan of the Indies, especially as the moon showed me my turbaned shadow on the sand.—From "A Journey to Central Africa," by BAYARD TAYLOR. (New York: Putnam.)

Inverness

WHEN we rode down to Inverness
In the late April weather,
The soft winds stirred your velvet dress
And, in your hat, the feather,
The sun made amber of your hair
When we rode onward to the fair—
When we rode down to Inverness,
We two together.

I did not hear the hawkers' cries;
I did not hear the cattle lowing;
I saw the singing in your eyes
And your bright tresses blowing.
The little lambs, the shining ware,
And all the barter of the fair
Were sweet with you as azure skies
And heather growing.

When we rode back from Inverness
In the late April weather,
The moon made silver of your dress
And of your curling feather,
Made silver of your saddle-girth
And silver tracks across the Firth,
When we rode back from Inverness,
We two together.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

"Our daily bread"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE securing of "daily bread" has been a matter of prime concern to humanity throughout its history, because existence has been regarded as material, and sustenance sought through material means. There is a direct connection between the master Christian's rejection of the temptation in the wilderness to turn stones into bread, and his subsequent feeding of five thousand and of four thousand, with the seemingly inadequate provision of five loaves and two fishes in the one instance and seven loaves and a few fishes in the other. In overcoming the mesmerism of material sense, and the temptation to seek personal greatness, Christ Jesus demonstrated the way of infinite supply for himself and for others. "Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live," the Scriptures tell us (Deuteronomy 8:3); and throughout his earthly career Jesus turned unfailingly to the Father as the source of his support.

Included in the prayer which Christ Jesus taught his disciples is the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread," which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has interpreted as, *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections"* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 17). Here is a direct indication of our real need—the replenishing of our *"famished affections."* Because God is Love, man reflects Love. Our need, then, is for love; and as we love, we find our needs in business, home, and every other aspect of human life, amply met.

In making the distinction between man in God's image and mortals, Christian Science simply restates Christ Jesus' gospel. Man is spiritual, and tributary to God; and as we turn from mortal ways of thinking to the Mind which is God, we shall find unfolding for ourselves and others the creator's loving plan and government.

The Scriptures abound with assurances of supply to him who places his trust in God, Love. The Israelites found manna in the wilderness, and the widow of Zarephath found that "the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by Elijah" (I Kings 17:16). In the second book of Kings is the record of another widow, who had but "a pot of oil" with which to save her two sons from being taken into bondage. Yet she listened to the voice of God, speaking through Elisha, and found she had sufficient to pay her debts, and to supply herself and her household. In the same chapter is recorded the feeding of a hundred men with twenty loaves of barley, and there was "left thereof."

In the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world, may be heard testimonies of thankfulness to God for supply when, to human sense, it had seemed entirely lacking; and praise and gratitude also, from those who realize a continuous supply of good which meets their every requirement. Similar testimonies are regularly published in the Christian Science periodicals.

Why, then, do unemployment and want seem to be world-wide? The answer is simple. Because mortals strive for material possessions, "where moth and rust doth corrupt," and trust in matter brings in its wake fear, anxiety, sickness, sin, sorrow—trouble of every kind. To deny materiality, as Christ Jesus did in resisting the temptations in the wilderness, and to follow in Love's pathway, is to find peace, and the ministering angels of His presence. Competition for limited material possessions is thus replaced by realization of the spiritual goodness which underlies all co-operative effort and the exchange of loving helpfulness.

In bringing replenished stores of affection to one's office, in professional and business life, one sees the fading out of competition and opposition, and experiences the steady growth within himself of qualities and capabilities which enlarge immeasurably his scope and opportunity for service. He finds the material position completely reversed, and himself possessed of health, peace, joy, prosperity, and full employment in his Father's business, the business of expressing good.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 135): "There is to-day danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?" God, who is the creator of the real universe and man, is the maintainer and sustainer of His creation. It is the realization of this truth which sets us free to conquer the false beliefs of strife and competition, agony and distress, as being necessary to the acquisition of our "daily bread." In the expenditure of Love's provision is expansion. The use of spiritual gifts enlarges our apprehension of them. Therein is found proof that there is no lack. "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want," sang the Psalmist. And on page 494 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Unser täglich Brot"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU ALLEN Zeiten ist der Erwerb des „täglichen Brots" eine Angelegenheit von größter Wichtigkeit für die Menschheit gewesen, weil das Dasein als materiell angesehen und der Unterhalt durch materielle Mittel erstrebt wurde. Es besteht ein unmittelbarer Zusammenhang zwischen des Meisterchristen Zurückweisung der Versuchung in der Wüste, Steine in Brot zu verwandeln, und seiner späteren Speisung der Fünftausend und der Viertausend mit dem scheinbar unzulänglichen Vorrat von fünf Broten und zwei Fischen im einen Fall und von sieben Broten und ein paar Fischen im andern. Durch Überwindung des Mesmerismus des materiellen Sinnes und der Versuchung, nach persönlichem Ruhm zu trachten, bewies Christus Jesus für sich und für andere die Wirkungsweise der unendlichen Versorgung. „Der Mensch lebt nicht vom Brot allein, sondern von allem, was aus dem Mund des Herrn geht," lehrt uns die Heilige Schrift (5. Mose 8, 3); und Jesus versäumte nie, sich während seiner ganzen irdischen Laufbahn an den Vater als der Quelle seines Unterhalts zu wenden.

Das Gebet, das Christus Jesus seine Jünger lehrte, enthält die Bitte: „Unser täglich Brot gib uns heute," wofür Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Auslegung gibt: „Gib uns Gnade für heute; speise die darbende Liebe" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 17). Hier haben wir einen unmittelbaren Hinweis auf unser wirkliches Bedürfnis—die Speisung unserer „darbenden Liebe." Weil Gott die Liebe ist, spiegelt der Mensch die Liebe wider. Was wir also brauchen, ist Liebe; und wenn wir lieben, finden wir unsere Bedürfnisse im Geschäft, im Familienleben und in jeder andern Hinsicht des menschlichen Lebens reichlich befriedigt.

Wenn die Christliche Wissenschaft zwischen dem Menschen im Bilde Gottes und den Sterblichen einen Unterschied macht, so erklärt sie von neuem einfach das Evangelium Christi Jesu. Der Mensch ist geistig und Gott untertan; und wie wir uns von der sterblichen Denkweise dem Gemüt zuwenden, das Gott ist, finden wir, daß sich des Schöpfers liebevoller Plan und Seine liebevolle Regierung für uns und andere entfaltet.

Die Heilige Schrift ist voller Zusicherungen der Versorgung für den, der sein Vertrauen auf Gott, die Liebe, setzt. Die Israeliten fanden Manna in der Wüste, und die Witwe zu Zarpath fand, daß „das Mehl im Kad nicht verzehrt ward und dem Ölkrug nichts mangelte nach dem Wort des Herrn, das er geredet hatte durch Elia" (1. Kön. 17, 16). Das 2. Buch der Könige berichtet von einer andern Witwe, daß sie nichts als „einen Ölkrug" hatte, womit sie ihre beiden Söhne vor Leibeigenschaft bewahrte. Aber sie hörte auf die Stimme Gottes, die durch Elisa sprach, und fand, daß sie genug hatte, ihre Schulden zu bezahlen und sich und ihren Haushalt zu versorgen. In demselben Kapitel ist die Speisung von 100 Männern mit 20 Gerstenbroten berichtet, von denen „noch übrig blieb."

In den Mittwochabendversammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt kann man Zeugnisse der Dankbarkeit gegen Gott hören für Versorgung, als diese für den menschlichen Sinn ganz zu fehlen schien, und auch Lob und Dankbarkeit von denen, die eine beständige Versorgung mit Gutem verwirklichen, wodurch alle ihre Erfordernisse befriedigt werden. Ähnliche Zeugnisse werden regelmäßig in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften veröffentlicht.

Warum scheinen dann Arbeitlosigkeit und Mangel in der ganzen Welt zu herrschen? Die Antwort ist einfach. Weil die Sterblichen nach materiellem Besitz trachten, "da sie die Motten und der Rost fressen"; und Vertrauen in die Materie zieht Furcht, Besorgnis, Krankheit, Sünde, Kummer—Verdruß aller Art—nach sich. Die Materialität verneinen, wie Christus Jesus es tat, als er den Versuchungen in der Wüste widerstand, und auf dem Pfade der Liebe wandeln, heißt Frieden und die helfenden Engel Seiner Gegenwart finden. So tritt an Stelle von Wettbewerb um begrenzten materiellen Besitz die Erkenntnis der geistigen Güte, die allem zusammenwirkenden Bemühen und dem Austausch liebevoller Hilfsbereitschaft zugrunde liegt.

Wer in sein Büro, ins Berufs- und Geschäftsleben einen vollen Vorrat Liebe mitbringt, sieht Wettbewerb und Widerstand dahinschwinden und macht die Erfahrung, daß Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten, die sein Gebiet und seine Gelegenheit zu dienen unermeßlich erweitern, beständig in ihm wachsen. Er findet die materielle Stellung vollständig umgekehrt und sieht, daß er Gesundheit, Frieden, Freude, Wohlstand hat und in seines Vaters Geschäft —dem Geschäft, Gutes auszudrücken—voll beschäftigt ist.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 135): „Heute liegt die Gefahr nahe, daß sich das Ärgernis der Juden in der Begrenzung des Heiligen in Israel und in der Frage wiederholt: ‚Ja, Gott sollte wohl können einen Tisch bereiten in der Wüste?' Was kann denn Gott nicht tun"? Gott, der Schöpfer des wirklichen Weltalls und des Menschen, ist der Erhalter und Versorger Seiner Schöpfung. Die Erkenntnis dieser Wahrheit befähigt uns, die falschen Annahmen zu überwinden, daß Kampf und Wettstreit, Aufregung und Bedrängnis zum Erwerb unseres „täglichen Brots" nötig seien. Der Vorrat der Liebe vergrößert sich mit dem Verbrauch. Wir wachsen im Erfassen geistiger Gaben, wenn wir Gebrauch von ihnen machen. Das beweist, daß es keinen Mangel gibt. „Der Herr ist mein Hirte; mir wird nichts mangeln," sang der Psalmist. Und auf Seite 494 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Guitarist

HE ENTERED diffidently, like a child at a school concert. He moved his chair forward, sat down, and tuned his guitar, as a nurse fondles a cherished infant. Then he glanced round the audience as if to say: "Listen carefully. I'm going to play you something moving, composed by myself."

His hand swept the strings casually, so that I thought he was still tuning his instrument. But presently my unaccustomed ear detected enchanting themes and rhythms. He himself was rapt now, oblivious of his London audience, his thoughts in his tragic country. And I was with him. When he struck the inspiriting rhythm of the Jota, I was in the mountains of Aragón: the sounds of a *fiesta* coming through the clear air from a far, unseen village. Then came a rubato passage, the accompaniment veiled, mysterious; and I was in the Sevillian night: shadowy figures behind barred windows, snatches of song coming from distant cafés. Suddenly I was in the bleak north, listening to an Asturian mountaineer playing his bagpipes.

The applause was enthusiastic. He stood up and beamed at the audience, shaking hands with himself.

Next he accompanied a young girl dancer; and he was most fatherly. He leaned forward, the arm holding the guitar fully outstretched, one foot tapping the rhythm, encouraging her benevolently. And she looked back at him, laughed, and cried "Olé!"

R. A. J.

April Snow

THE skies are clearing, high and blue,
But still the breezes blow;
And every little twig and thorn
Sparkles with April snow!

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

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Table Tennis Bouncing Its Way to Popularity

That table tennis, the game in which two or four players smack a little white ball back and forth over a table with tiny wooden paddles, is merrily bouncing its way into the United States with ever-increasing popularity is the opinion of Sandor Glancz, formerly of Budapest, Hungary, now of New York City and chairman of the advisory committee of the United States Table Tennis Association, now making an exhibition tour of this country with some of the leading players of the world.

Glancz, who was on a similar tour last year, said on his recent visit to Boston that there is considerable more interest expressed in the game this year than last, and that the American players are improving their game tremendously.

"We have given exhibition matches in 27 cities scattered throughout the West, Mid-West and East," Glancz said, "and in practically every case our gate receipts were higher than last year. In Philadelphia, for instance, we played before 2500 fans. Of course, America has a long way to go before it reaches the enthusiasm that is displayed in Europe. Not long ago we played in London before 14,000-odd persons."

Glancz said the big problem in America was to prove that the game was not a "sissy's game." Most people, he pointed out, have been inclined to think table tennis was for girls, but after having seen some of "our exhibition matches they have gone away enthused over it."

The fact that United States players are improving was substantiated when four American players went over to Hungary and defeated Europe's best for the world table tennis title and the Swaythling Cup. The United States players were Robert "Bud" Blattner, 17-year-old St. Louis lad; Jimmy McClure, Sol Schiff and Abe Barenbaum.

Another thing needed to give table tennis more impetus in America, according to Glancz, is the establishment of more clubs. "And when these clubs are formed," he said, "there will be more competitive spirit manifested. This leads to better playing as well as more keen interest in the game."

Glancz said that he hoped next year he would be able to start his exhibition tours three or four months earlier. "Either December or January would be the better months," he said.

Touring with Glancz this year is Standa Kolar, former men's world's singles champion. He was recently defeated in Baden, Austria, by Bergman.

Keres Is Defeated By Casino in Chess Play

OSTEND, Belgium, April 14 (AP)—Paul Keres of Estonia, hitherto the leader in the international chess masters' tournament at the Ostend Casino, was defeated last night in the third round by Dr. S. Tartakower, the Polish expert.

Reuben Fine of New York had his match with Landau of the Netherlands postponed. The summaries:

Tartakower defeated Keres, 64 moves.

Grob, Switzerland, defeated Dyner, Belgium, 33 moves.

Reynolds, England, drew with Dunkelblum, Belgium, in 36 moves.

List, Germany, drew with Koltanowski, Poland, in 36 moves.

In an adjourned second round match Grom defeated Reynolds, 67 moves.

The leading scores: Grob, 2½—½; Keres, 2—1; Landau, 1½—½; Tartakower, List, Koltanowski and Dunkelblum, 1½—1½; Fine, 1—1.

Bill Sefton Says His Vault Mark Will Be Beaten

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (AP)—The manufacturers might as well start making those vaulting poles longer, because Bill Sefton, University of Southern California, who squirmed over the bar for a new world record of 14ft. 7⅜in. only last week, says his mark will be eclipsed on June 26—by a rival jumper.

On that day Sefton will bend the big bamboo against a former world champion, George Varoff of the University of Oregon, and one of his own teammates, Earl Meadows. Varhoff set a new world record last year—the one Sefton broke—at 14ft. 6½in., and Meadows consistently clears 14ft. or better.

Discussing the June meet, Sefton predicted certain oblivion for his record.

"Varhoff will beat that mark easily," he declared.

But, he neglected to add that he and Meadows are expected to do likewise. His coach, Dean Bartlett Cromwell, who has produced all the world champion pole vaulters since 1928, save one, made up for Sefton's modesty.

"I think Sefton's record will be surpassed, probably by three men, and the pole vault ceiling most likely will go up to 15ft. or more," Cromwell said. "I look for a new record in the dual meet between the Big Ten and Pacific Coast Conference here in June.

"Meadows, Varoff and Sefton are all capable of 15ft. Sefton had about four inches to spare when he set his record. It was a perfect performance."

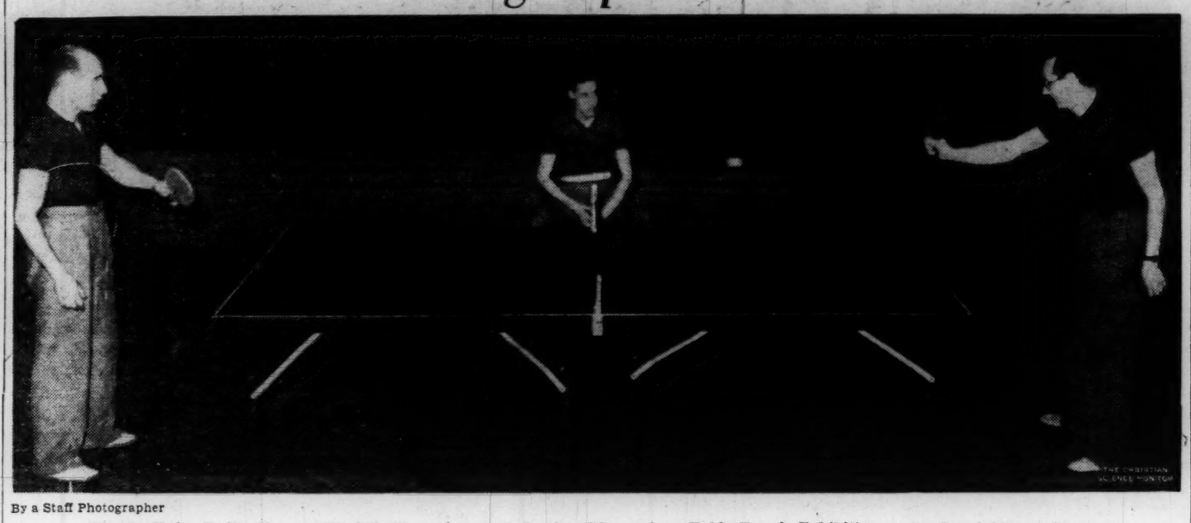
Cromwell's first vault champion was Lee Barnes—14ft, 1½in. Barnes held the title from 1928 to 1932, Bill Graber—14ft. 4⅜in. carried on until Varoff broke the monopoly.

Sefton, the biggest, most powerful vaulter Cromwell has had, is 6ft. 3in. and weighs 180 pounds.

"Sefton has been vaulting since he was eight years old," said Cromwell. "He has extremely powerful shoulders. He can go higher. So can Meadows, and so can Varoff.

"Boy, that pole vault event between these three boys should be a thrilling battle, June 26."

An Old Game Growing Popular Under a New Name



By a Staff Photographer

Standa Kola (Left), Former World's Champion, and Sandor Glancz, in a Table Tennis Exhibition at the Boys' Club of Boston

Jeremiah Named To Coach Green Hockey Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 14—At the recent meeting of the Dartmouth College Athletic Council Edward J. Jeremiah '30 was appointed hockey coach to succeed Herb Gill who resigned in the middle of the season just past.

As a school boy, Jeremiah starred in three sports, football, hockey, and baseball, at Somerville High and Hebron Academy. Entering Dartmouth in the fall of 1926 he played on his freshman footfall team, hockey, and baseball teams, and upon graduating had earned his varsity letter in those three sports.

Jeremiah will come to Hanover early in the fall to do the preliminary work on a long and difficult schedule. He has much promising material to work with as many of this year's letter men are returning.

Dartmouth's athletic authorities have added Saint Lawrence and Dickinson as newcomers to the football schedule and the Princeton game has been moved up to the third Saturday with Stanford billed for the final game, to be played at Palo Alto, Calif. The schedule:

Sept. 24, Bates; Oct. 1, St. Lawrence; 6, at Princeton; 15, Brown; 22, at Harvard; 29, at Yale; Nov. 5, Dickinson; 12, at Cornell; 26, at Stanford.

Montreal Canadiens Win

MONCTON, N. B., April 14 (CP)—Montreal Canadiens wound up their post-season maritime hockey tour tonight with a 11-8 victory over maritime All-Stars, comprising players from the International - American League, a Canadien spare goalie and the first line of Moncton Maroons, this year's maritime senior champions.

A. B. C. Tourney Headed for New Scoring Records

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—While the American Bowling Congress tournament still has 21 days to go, a comparison of the results so far with those last year indicate that the general scoring level will be the highest in the 37-year history of the organization. That will just about make it a clean sweep of the records, although none of the topmost totals has been reached yet. The entry lists are the biggest ever compiled and the attendance mark is certain to be eclipsed.

Already four teams have battered out totals of better than 3000 in the main five-man event while only five topped that figure in last year's 38-day tourney.

In the doubles class four pairs went over the 1300 mark at Indianapolis in 1936 while three combinations already have beaten that figure here. Ten Keglers hit better than 700 in the singles competition against five this year. However there were only two scores above 710 while four pinsters have surpassed that mark this year.

Figures for this year's all-events performances also show considerable improvement over '36. At Indianapolis 11 men averaged better than 210 for their nine games. Mike Anderson of Chicago, tenth on the current list, is well above that mark while others below him have exceeded last year's marks. Johnny Murphy's winning 2006 total, scored by the Indianapolis Kegler in the closing days of the tourney, is the only figure that has withstood the current attack.

Many of the nation's leading sharpshooters, including a flock of record-holders from Milwaukee, have yet to appear in the tourney so the chances are the figures will go even higher in the next three weeks.

Only one change was made among the leaders yesterday, Fred Sherry of Carbondale, Penna., posting a 710 total for fifth in the singles. Standings:

Singles

E. Soest, Santa Monica, Calif.	720
W. Ahnert, Elgin, Ill.	728
W. Knox, Philadelphia	725
M. Anderson, Chicago	719
F. Sherry, Carbondale, Penna.	710

Dallas May Get A. A. U. Track and Field Meet

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The national outdoor A. A. U. track and field championships may be moved from Milwaukee to Dallas, Tex., and the dates changed from June 30 and July 1 so as to avoid conflict with the Pacific Coast-Big Ten all-star meet.

Secretary Dan Ferris of the A. A. U. said the proposal for a switch in sites has been made to Milwaukee officials, who are to let him know as soon as possible if they are willing to relinquish the meet.

If moved to Dallas, the A. A. U. meet would allow the winners to compete in the Pan-American games, scheduled at Dallas. Originally, the Pan-American games were scheduled to be held June 30 to July 3, but if the A. A. U. meet is switched they will be run off on July 2 and 3.

Dates for the A. A. U. meet at Milwaukee were set at June 25 and 26, same dates as the all-star meet between the Pacific Coast and Big Ten stars at Los Angeles.

Vines Two Up

ITHACA, N. Y., April 14 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, the hard-hitting tennis star from California, went two up on Fred Perry of England last night when he defeated Perry 4—6, 6—1, 7—5 in the 42nd match of their professional exhibition series. George Lott defeated Bruce Barnes in another singles match, 7—5, 11—9. Lott and Barnes then teamed up in a doubles contest against Vines and Perry, winning the first set 7—5 and losing the next 6—3.

Ridgewood Polo Winner

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The Ridgewood, N. J., polo club came back in fine form last night to defeat the Cleveland Riding Club, 10½ to 5, and take the national junior indoor polo championship in the final East-West game at Squadron A armory. The teams split the first two games of the series.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle	8	3	.727
San Diego	8	3	.727
San Francisco	7	3	.700
Los Angeles	6	5	.545
Sacramento	6	5	.545
Portland	3	7	.300
Oakland	3	8	.273
Missions	2	9	.182

Results April 13

Seattle 11, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 5, Portland 2.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 2.
San Diego 5, Oakland 4.

Exhibition Baseball April 13

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 1.
Boston (N) 8, Washington (A) 3.
Chicago (N) 9, St. Louis (A) 8.
Chicago (A) 12, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
New York (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 1.
St. Louis (N) 12, Asheville (PL) 4.
Brooklyn (N) 11, Portsmouth (PL) 9.
New York (A) 14, Knoxville (SA) 5.
Philadelphia (A) 9, Penn A. C. 3.
Baltimore (IL) 17, Norfolk (PL) 11.
Buffalo (IL) 11, Montreal (IL) 2.
Newark (IL) 3, Macon (SAL) 2.
Rochester (IL) 11, Jacksonville (SAL) 3.

Basketball Major Sport at Harvard

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard has voted to make basketball a major sport beginning with the 1937-38 season. Basketball becomes the sixth Harvard major sport, the others being in order of approval rowing, baseball, football, track and hockey. Hockey was voted a major rating on March 14, 1913. The Harvard Committee action now makes basketball a recognized major sport at every college included in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, the others being Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia.

Jacoby Enters Hudson River Marathon Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14 — Fred Jacoby Jr., North Bergen (N. J.) scenic artist and national high-point outboard champion, will tackle the Hudson River for the ninth consecutive time in the annual Albany-to-New York marathon next month. The New Jersey veteran has filed the first entry for the forthcoming event, Sunday, May 16, with Charles C. Alexander Jr., secretary of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association.

Jacoby has a fair marathon record, having finished seven out of the eight times he competed. He has placed in the money for the past seven years, climaxing his performance by winning the event in 1935. This is no mean accomplishment in view of the fact that less than 37 per cent of the starters have reached the finish line in marathon history.

Eastern Lawn Tennis Schedule Announced

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—A schedule of 29 tournaments, topped by such famous fixtures as the Seabright (N. J.) invitation tourney, the Maidstone and Meadow Club events at East Hampton and Southampton, L. I., and the eastern grass courts championships at Rye, N. Y., was announced by the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association. All events have been approved by the association's schedule committee.

The outdoor season opens with the New York State intercollegiates at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 13-15. The first big event is the Sears Cup matches, June 11-12. The site for these tests has not been named.

On the major grass court circuit, the Maidstone Club at East Hampton will hold its men's invitation tournament July 24-25, preceeding the Seabright men's and women's tourneys July 26-31. The Maidstone women's tournament will be held Aug. 2-7, coinciding with the men's events at the near-by Meadow Club, Aug. 2-8.

The major sectional turf-court events wind up with the eastern championships at Rye, Aug. 7-14.

Other leading tournaments include:

New York State women's championships, Jackson Heights, June 14-20; New Jersey State women's championships, Hackensack, June 21-27 eastern women's clay court championships and New Jersey State men's championships, Montclair, June 26-July 4; eastern men's clay court championships, Jackson Heights, July 10-18.

Cannon Opens Charges Against Baseball Owners

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Representative Raymond Cannon of Wisconsin, who says baseball players are virtually slaves of the club owners, wound up yesterday and pitched another fast ball at the "magnates."

He said that recent Supreme Court decisions, including those sustaining the Wagnor Labor Relations Act Monday, upheld his contention that professional baseball is interstate commerce and that the owners are violating the anti-trust laws.

A fortnight ago Cannon wrote Attorney General Cummings for an investigation of club owners on the ground that the contract system under which players are "owned" violated the law.

He has received no reply. He said he would write Cummings again and threatened to carry his fight to Congress unless the Justice Department acted.

College Baseball Results

Butler 14, Indiana State 8.
Indiana 14, Louisville 3.
Michigan 11, W. and L. 4.
Moravian 9, Upsala 3.
Mt. St. Mary's 10, Delaware 6.
N. Y. U. 5, Manhattan 4.
Notre Dame 16, Chicago 9.
Richmond 1, Virginia P. I. 0.
Wabash 2, Purdue 1.

College Track Results

Butler 97, Earlham 34.
St. Joseph's 98, Philadelphia N. S. 37.

Rudolph Upsets Ralph Greenleaf In Billiard Play

World Pocket Billard Championship Standing

Players	W	L	HR	BG
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington	6	1	77	10
Andrew Ponzi, New York	6	2	74	7
Ralph Greenleaf, N. Y.	5	3	84	10
Irving Crane, Rochester	6	4	59	11
Willy Mosconi, Phila	5	4	95	3
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	5	5	70	5
Erwin Rudolph, Cleve	5	5	79	11
Charles Seaback, Boston	5	6	55	15
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	43	15
Faygainer, Vineland	4	7	43	23
Joseph Diehl, Rockford	3	7	51	22
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	8	54	8

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland rallied to upset Ralph Greenleaf of New York, 125 to 118, in 15 innings in the feature game of the sixteenth session of the world's pocket billiard championship last night. The defeat dropped Greenleaf to third place in the standings and left Andrew Ponzi, like Greenleaf and Rudolph, an ex-champion, in second place behind the defending titleholder, Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del.

In the first match of the night, Ponzi hung up his sixth victory in eight matches by defeating Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 35, in seven innings.

Rudolph took an early lead over Greenleaf and led 37 to 27 in the fifth inning. Greenleaf, a favorite to win the title at the start of the tourney, pocketed 18 in the sixth and took the lead by dropping 27 balls in the 12th to take a 79 to 45. Rudolph pocketed 48 in the 13th and went into the lead in the 14th at 114 to 105.

In the 15th Greenleaf missed a cut shot to a corner pocket after running 13 balls and on his turn Rudolph finished the game with 11 points.

Hall Is Winner In Net Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14 (AP)—Gilbert Hall, the New Jersey veteran, led favorites through the second round of the annual united North and South tennis tournament yesterday.

Hall defeated Jack Stockton of New York, 6—4, 6—4, while F. M. Farrell was drubbing Mace Gwyer of Pelham, N. Y., 6—0, 6—3.

Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., defeated W. Parsons, of Altoona, Penna., and Duke University, 6—2, 6—1.

Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., will meet E. Kilduff of New York, and Byron Abels of Greensboro, N. C., will meet Bob Decker of Boston, in two left-over second round matches, the winners to meet in the fourth quarter-final tussle.

In women's singles play, Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston, defeated Alice Burrage, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, and Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Grace Oakley, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Matilda Nash, Boston, trounced Lila Porter, Mobile, Ala., 6—3, 8—6, and Beatrice Stone, Rockland, Maine, eliminated Helen Spruce, Pinehurst, 6—3, 6—3.

Lions Arrive for Ice Championship Series

TORONTO, April 14 (CP)—Wembley Lions, champions of the English National Hockey League, arrived yesterday to participate in the international championship hockey series later this month. The Lions came to Toronto from London via New York.

Eleven players made the trip, including Capt. Lou Bates of Ottawa who is acting manager. Soon after their arrival, Bates led his team onto the ice for a workout, their first since leaving England, April 7.

Sammy Giggliotto of Port Arthur, Ont., and Jack Kilpatrick of Prince Albert, Sask., members of the team in their march to the English title, did not accompany the squad here.

Yacht Lulu Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 14 (AP)—Briggs Cunningham's Lulu, United States entry, led a fleet of five six-meter yachts yesterday in the opener of a series of three special races to determine the craft which will meet in a match race for the King Edward VII trophy. C. Sherman Hoyt, who won the cup presented by the King in a regatta 30 years ago, recently offered it to the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, to be raced for by six-meter craft representing Bermuda and the eastern seaboard of the United States.

Fourteen Qualify

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 14 (AP)—Fourteen amateurs qualified today in the Mason-Dixon golf tournament. Al Dollins of Covington, Va., won the medal with a 71, one over par. Richard D. Lunn of Washington, D. C., winner in 1935, took a 75, and J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., needed 76.

Endeavour II Launched

GOSPORT, Eng., April 14 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II was launched today amid cheers of an enthusiastic crowd. It will be prepared for its journey to New York at a date still undecided.

And Talking of... Young Athletes

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Question—When is a young lawn tennis player like a wagon?
Answer—When hitched to a star.

LONDON—The above super-fine conundrum, in spite of which today's issue of the paper sells at the usual price, is the result of a long talk at my lawn tennis club the other evening with "Bunny" Austin's father, Wilfred Austin Sr. For he told me that "the boy"—alone in his glory in British amateur lawn tennis these days—will play with little Rosemary Thomas, aged 15, in the mixed-doubles event of the British hard-court championship at Bournemouth, April 26-May 1.

Some while ago Rosemary and I had a game on the hard court at the Thomas's home at Wallington, Surrey. The top of her head, I recall, was not much further above the net-cord than some of my more brilliant recoveries under pressure were below it. The score I prefer not to divulge. Since then she has grown quite a bit. So has her lawn tennis skill. Under the tuition, first of "Bunny" Austin's sister Joan, formerly a popular Wimbledon doubles star, now a professional instructress, and then of Dan Maskell, famous coach of the British Davis Cup team.

Today Rosemary is one of the most promising youngsters in the game. As she showed when she reached the final of the annual junior covered court tournament at Dulwich early this year. Maskell, I am told, has amended her service and insisted upon her cultivating pace of shot right away. A temporary unsettlement of form and confidence resulted. But that was only a phase in progress.

Following in Father's Footsteps

In taking a hand with the development of the rising generation of players, Bunny is showing himself a chip of the old block. "Pa" Austin is at it all the time. On the evening when we had our chat, he had just announced to the Norwood Club, of which he is president, that he desires to offer a new trophy for a competition among players under 18 years of age.

Austin, senior, is over 69 years old now, but he still plays a doubles game that many young men might envy. Whenever you see him on the court he is in the company of youngsters, placing at their disposal that knowledge of lawn tennis which did so much to make his son world famous.

Bunny's skill and exquisite style are in the main a tribute to the enthusiasm of Austin, père. Father and son pegged away industriously on the courts at Norwood, from the days when the little boy was only so high, and by the time the big boy went up from Repton to Cambridge University and first engaged the attentions of a professional, a splendid foundation of immaculate stroke-production had been laid.

Students of the game agree that the only thing which has prevented Bunny from winning the men's singles championship at Wimbledon—the most coveted distinction the game affords—is a certain physical variability, now less pronounced, I may say, than ever before. Austin is the very antithesis of Perry, whose constant vigor, muscular power and speed of foot and eye, permit him to make and produce shots in the most unorthodox manner.

Influence of Youth on Adult Sport

It is hardly possible to overemphasize the influence that the encouragement of youth has upon trends in adult sport. Three outstanding British examples occur to me—the advance of Rugby football, the poor quality of field-event athletes and the total lack of lawn tennis players in the Perry-Austin class.

There has been in the past dozen years a tremendous increase in the number of goalposts shaped like the letter H. In this case, H stands for Rugger. Schools, one by one have passed over from association football, a game dominated here by the professional element, to the handling code. As a direct result, Rugger clubs gather good players and an increasingly appreciative public—at the expense of amateur soccer. Association devotees have noted with great satisfaction recent signs of a movement to restore the prestige of soccer in the schools.

In games, what the British public schools do today—these institutions, as you know, are far from being what their name might seem to imply—the other schools do tomorrow. And the nation does next week. The schools foster cricket and, generally speaking, have precious little time for lawn tennis, in both senses of that phrase. Hence the lawn tennis situation—with Perry and Austin, two brilliant, independently developed exceptions, in a class by themselves—then a dozen lesser (much lesser) independently developed stars, and then a mass of indifferent players, scarcely developed at all, whose lawn tennis has been built up on a foundation of school-taught cricket.

Why is there such a dearth of British jumpers, weight-putters, hammer-throwers and javelin-throwers that, with one exception (F. R. Webster, the pole-vaulter, coached since childhood by his father), no Britisher has the faintest hope of reaching an Olympic field-event final? I'll tell you. Because the youth of the country, as a whole, is not interested in this phase of sport in the slightest, and the best weight-putter in a school is much less of a "person" than a cricketer on the second eleven. Why, I remember that on one occasion when young Webster was selected to represent the English Amateur Athletic Association in an important representative match, he could not obtain the necessary leave of absence from a parade of the school's Officers' Training Corps.

Schoolmasters, we know, set the greatest store on team games and, for the moral benefit of their charges, tend to exalt the side while minimizing the importance of the individual athlete. They view with suspicion, therefore, any sporting activity in which credit for a young athlete's success falls directly upon himself.

After all, as the poet, Newbolt (not to mention the countless after-dinner speakers indebted to him) says:

"The game is greater than the player of the game." And,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"So, sometimes, is the prize."

Heinrich Free Agent

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Tommy Henrich, promising young outfielder of Massillon, Ohio, transferred by New Orleans to the Milwaukee club of the American Association, today was declared a free agent by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, on the ground that the player had been "covered up" for the benefit of the Cleveland club of the American League.

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Unemployment Rise Seen Likely From Federal Pay Roll Taxes

Advance of 9 P. C. In Home Building Costs Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — The average American family finds it must pay $4360, or 9 per cent more, in the spring of 1937, to build the same house which could have been completed for $4000 at the average material and wage levels of 1936, according to a study by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

This rise is due, says the report, to gradually accelerating increases in building material and labor costs during the last 12 months.

The identical house would have cost $3920 at average residential building cost levels of 1935; at 1926-29 "boom" levels its cost would have been $4818, according to the study.

Building Costs Up

Home construction costs which in 1935 were 80.1 per cent of the 1926-29 average, and 83.0 per cent in 1936, had climbed by March, 1937, to 90.5 per cent of boom-time costs, the study shows.

In three of the 16 cities tabulated in the report, namely Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Seattle, residential construction costs are already above the 1926-29 levels for those cities. Over the past year the sharpest rises in home building costs have occurred in Boston, Atlanta, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, where March, 1937, levels were 15.6 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 11.8 per cent, and 11.2 per cent, respectively, above the averages of 1936, though in all four cities costs are still below the 1926-29 figures.

Both materials and labor have participated in the rise, the survey states. Price increases on various common items of lumber have ranged from 7 per cent to 18 per cent. Plumbing fixtures are up approximately 10 per cent from a year ago. Iron and steel items have advanced sharply in recent months.

In April, 1936, average hourly wage rates paid common labor in the construction industry topped by a fraction of a cent the 1926-29 average of 55c; as of April 1, 1937, the average rate was 61.2c per hour, a further rise in the past 12 months of approximately 11 per cent.

To Head Railroad

William M. Jeffers
Executive Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Slated to Become President of the Company When Carl R. Gray's Resignation as Head of the Road Becomes Effective Oct. 1

Wages Increase

Average hourly wages paid skilled construction labor have not yet reached the 1926-29 average of $1.33, but have risen from $1.13 a year ago to $1.26 as of April 1, 1937, a gain of 11½ per cent. Numerous wage increase demands are now being negotiated between unions and building contractors, with new scales expected to take effect May 1 or June 1 in many areas.

The sharpest boost in skilled labor earnings occurred between December, 1936, and January, 1937, when the average wage paid rose from $1.18 to $1.24. Meanwhile, building trades employment is running better than 40 per cent above the same period last year, according to the report.

Major Commodity Price Inflation Is Seen by Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Another 1919-20 period is the "bogey man" rather than the danger of another 1929, says Merryle S. Rukeyser, economist, writing in the current issue of the Financial World.

Pointing out that "the net rise in wholesale prices in the last four years is almost precisely the same as the increase which took place in the first year and a half of the great war, when commodity prices rose 45 per cent." Mr. Rukeyser says: "From the end of 1916 until 1920 the yearly average of wholesale prices advanced 81 per cent further. Between 1916 and 1920, the computed national income expanded 70 per cent.

"In seeking to measure the effect of price inflation on prosperity, it is highly significant that the physical volume of production in that period never rose above the 1916-17 level. There was a revaluation of goods and services, but no increased availability of real wealth for the use of the people.

"In this earlier period of soaring prices, gross income of corporations rose correspondingly, but net profits available for dividends failed to keep step.

"From this experience, it appears that business men and stockholders should join with bondholders, insurance beneficiaries, owners of savings accounts, pensioners and all others who live on fixed income, in demanding fiscal policies which will avert a major commodity price inflation."

Dawes Loan Coupon Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The German Consulate General announced that holders of coupons of the American issue of Dawes loan bonds, due April 15, may exchange them against dollars at the rate of $25 per $35 rate of coupon. Dawes marks may be purchased at the customary rate of exchange as heretofore, the announcement said.

Old Age Pay Roll Tax Called Unwise And Inequitable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued imposition of payroll taxes to finance the old-age benefits of the Social Security Act may tend to increase technological unemployment, the special tax committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, is president and founder, warns in a report made public here today.

"Since such taxes fall most heavily on industries with a relatively large direct labor cast, some employers may find it more profitable to buy added machinery and employ less labor, although such machinery might be uneconomical if the payroll levy did not exist," the report says.

Crude Form of Income Tax

Pay-roll taxes deducted from the employee's wages are a crude form of income tax which makes no allowance for differences in family status and other factors that determine ability to pay, the committee declares in the report, which is issued tentatively in connection with its survey of American problems in the field of taxation.

"The tax committee has misgivings about the justice of heavy payroll taxes at a time when the general Federal budget is unbalanced and no reductions are being made in the national debt," the report continues. "It is hardly consistent for the Government to refuse to increase the general public's taxes to balance the budget and decrease the national debt when at the same time it levies on employers and employees a tax that is much heavier than needed to meet current old-age benefits. If general taxes cannot be increased to wipe out a deficit in one government account, why should especially heavy taxes be levied to create a surplus in another?"

Tax Will Be Shifted

A thorough study of the probable economic consequences of the pay roll taxes should be made immediately so that reliable information may be available in time for amendment of the present law during the current or succeeding succession of Congress, according to the committee.

"The taxes are so large that in many, perhaps most, instances, they cannot be paid out of profits," the report continues. "In all probability, therefore, the burden will be shifted by employers either to consumers in the form of higher prices or to employees in the form of lower wages. The pay roll taxes in any event will weigh most heavily upon those with low incomes and will be comparatively light for those with incomes of more than $5000 a year.

"Two arguments in favor of the present system are that each industry must more or less pay its own way and that each employee is made conscious of the problem of financing the system by his own retirement benefit, thereby providing an automatic check on unreasonable demands for increased pensions. But these advantages of the pay roll levy are outweighed by its disadvantages."

Exports of Farm Products Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported exports of farm products were greater in February than for the same month of the past two seasons.

The increase was chiefly a gain in cotton exports, the department said. The volume of all farm products reached 62 per cent of the prewar (1909-14) level, compared with 55 per cent in February, 1936, and 54 per cent in 1935.

Cotton exports for the eight months July through February, amounted to 4,270,000 bales this season and 4,931,000 bales last season. The department said cotton sales to the Netherlands, France and Canada were larger this season while those to Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Japan and Poland declined.

25 Bank Receiverships Liquidated Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Liquidation of 25 national bank receiverships was effected in March, making a total of 628 banks closed finally or restored to solvency since the banking holiday in March, 1933, J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency, announced.

Disbursements, including offsets allowed to depositors and other creditors of the 628 receiverships, exclusive of 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $212,342,559. This was an average return of 79.08 per cent of the total liabilities. Unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 66.77 per cent of their claims.

Dividends distributed to crediotors of all active receivers in March were $6,139,871. The Controller's agents paid $772,414,619 in dividends and distributions to depositors from March 16, 1933, to March 31, 1937.

In the case of six banks liquidated or restored to solvency in March, the percentage of disbursements to total liabilities exceeded 100. This was owing to the fact that property and securities appreciated in value during the receivership.

Locomotive Shipments Larger

WASHINGTON — Shipments of railroad locomotives in March totaled 30, against nine in February and only one in March last year, according to reports from principal manufacturers to Department of Commerce. Unfilled orders at end of March were 417, against 416 Feb. 28 and 95 March 31, 1936.

Social Service Goal of U. S. Hits Orthodox Banking Policy

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent Washington developments are taken by Wall Street to confirm its impression that current central banking policies are an abuse of established, orthodox central banking principles. This was never more evident than when the government-packed Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System decided to step in to the government bond market with resumed purchases. That a violent outcry did not go up from conservative Wall Street quarters is due only to the fact that Wall Street has resigned itself to anything that Washington may do next.

But this departure from conservative principle has in fact been going on for a long time. In the days of orthodox central banking, a generation ago, great stress was laid on the divorce between government finances and central banking. The Bank of England was once famous for its independence of the exchequer. French laws repeatedly put limits on the borrowing the Republic could do from the Banque—limits which were like New Year's resolutions. The Federal Reserve System was originally intended only to rediscount commercial paper. The central banks which were set up in eastern Europe and South America after the war copied the separation of state and central bank which was statutory in France and the United States, unwritten law in England.

But even as these limits were being imposed by law in the copying countries, they were losing prestige in the financially leading countries. The shift in political power which was the chief consequence of the war, away from bankers, merchants, Forsytes, the middle-class, the bourgeoisie, or republicans, depending on one's ideology, to the people, democracy, the propertyless, labor, the working class, the proletariat, statesmen, or politicians, depending also on one's ideology, gradually wore away the old limits on central bank policy.

Economic Security New Goal

It was the old policy which led the English to reinstate the pound at 84/10½d. in 1924, and the new policy which, by not tightening the London money market and deflating British business and labor in 1929 and 1930, let the City of London get in the vulnerable position described in the MacMillan report and disclosed by the Bank's forced suspension of gold payments in 1931.

It was the older policy which led Federal Reserve officials to repeat over and over at successive Senate hearings in the nineteen-twenties that they could not undertake to stabilize prices. It was the newer policy which, even under the expiring Republican administration in 1932, led the Reserve authorities to go into the money market with $25,000,000 a week of open-market purchases of government bonds in an effort to reflate business.

Mr. Eccles' statement of March 15 that he did not believe in tightening money so long as the nation's productive capacity was not in full use simply reflected the political triumph of the new principle that a central bank is not primarily designed to keep the heart of the financial district beating when the nation is in financial difficulties, but to prevent those difficulties. The banking authorities whom the postwar political trend have put in power have wholly abandoned the dictionary meaning of the word "reserves," as something kept against bank runs, and embraced the social-service ideal of central banking operation.

So long as the goal of our national financial policies is the social goal of giving everyone economic security, either through a job or through government relief, it is entirely reasonable to expect such actions as that of the open-market committee, and it is rather unreasonable to expect any such thing as a balanced budget. Both policies are fundamentally aimed at the same goal, and if this goal is to be paramount to all other financial purposes, then these policies—central bank support of government bonds, and continued government borrowing—are bound to continue.

The difficulties ahead, however, were clearly exemplified this month with the signal decline in government bonds. Less than two months ago Governor Eccles of the Reserve Board told the House Banking and Currency Committee that "I expect that the long-term rate is not likely to increase in the immediate future, and, as far as I can see, in the indefinite future." It has increased, however, substantially, and is expected to increase further.

Banks Sell Billion of Bonds

Between the first of the year and last Wednesday the holdings of direct and fully guaranteed U. S. Government obligations of reporting member banks in 101 cities declined about $1,050,000,000. And in the three most excited weeks of the recent decline, between March 10 and March 31, these banks sold $732,000,000 of governments, from which it is estimated that all the banks of the country must have sold about $1,000,000,000 of government securities during this period. Of course this did not entirely consist of long-term bonds. Nevertheless such an avalanche of selling was too large for official authorities to stem.

More fundamentally the difficulty with the continual financing of relief and employment by reserve-bank-financed government borrowing is that no method has been proposed by which to prevent such policies from finding outlet, not in added employment, but in higher prices and wages.

It may be politically possible for the Administration to "sit on the bulges" of industrial commodity prices, with superficial temporary success, though such policies are well known for their liability to create new problems in multiple form so far as they are pushed—problems of inequity between controlled and uncontrolled prices, of substitutions, bootlegging, legal tieups, discouraged production, etc. Easy-money, government-deficit policies may find outlets which will present an acute political problem to the Administration—such as rising farm prices and rising commodity prices forced by and unquestionably due to higher wage-scales. Invoking the anti-trust laws against farmers and workmen would be no simple political matter. The Administration will then have to sit in judgment between the haves and the have-nots within its own field.

How to do so? No method is now in social discussion by which an automatic answer can be given as to whether farm prices, or industrial wages, are too high.

More Production Needed

It is obvious that, contrary to the President's press conference remarks, so long as prices continue to rise, the country needs an increase in its productive capacity, which means an increased activity in the durable goods industries. But there is as yet no design in the shop by which, when increased productive capacity catches up with demand, a reversion of feeling on the part of business men, bankers, traders, speculators, purchasing agents, sales managers, etc., may not result in a general narrowing in the circulation of economic energy, decline in prices, and increase in unemployment.

A high reserve official recently said that we had to abandon the gold standard because it was too rigid and automatic. But this does not seem to be quite a correct statement of the shortcomings of the gold standard. It was rigidly automatic in throwing business off the track. It rigidly and automatically jeopardized the reserves at the very time when they needed to be strengthened, and now it rigidly and automatically strengthens them at a pace that perversely accelerates as business accelerates.

Business is now in need of something fixed, rigid, and automatic, in the credit structure. The Administration is sadly in need of some thermometer or barometer or yardstick or standard by which the lucky and unlucky among its constituents, the beneficiaries and the sufferers from a higher wage-and-price policy, can see where they stand in relation to each other.

And if the Administration, stubbornly playing by ear, continues to improvise its policy, hoping to offset the vagaries of business judgment by larger or smaller government expenditures and by tighter or easier credit policies, it will run into the same difficulties into which the Treasury and the Reserve ran last month when a tide of sentiment developed with which they had not the resources to cope.

Price Increases Seen Stimulated By Russian Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Heavy gold shipments from Soviet Russia arriving here en route for the United States have begun to herald a profound change in world economics.

So long as it was the case that countries other than Russia controlled the main sources of the world's gold supply, the danger was real and insistent of such continual cornering of what is still an important purchasing medium in international trade as to promote dangerous deflation.

Now that Russia has become the second greatest gold producer, its yield in 1936 having been 7,350,000 ounces compared with 11,339,000 from South Africa, this danger has largely disappeared. It is true that the Moscow Government—holding as it does £1,400,000,000 of gold in its vaults—has itself become a potential hoarder of the yellow metal, second only to the United States, which now has a total of £2,850,700,000.

Nevertheless, the fact that the Soviets have begun to put their vast hoard into circulation is expected here to have a material effect in the direction of stimulating the rise which has begun in the wholesale commodity price level internationally.

This rise is generally regarded here as the offspring of rearmament borrowings, but increase in the amount of free gold is expected materially to stimulate the upward trend. This is because even countries like Britain, which are no longer on the gold standard, still maintain a relationship between the amount of their reserves of that metal and that of their effective money—in the shape of note issues and bank credit.

It is regarded therefore as significant that, taking Russia into account, the total annual world production of gold has grown by 80 per cent since 1929, while currency devaluations have enormously increased the purchasing power of this output.

The question in these circumstances, is being asked whether those blind forces making for deflation, which the world failed to control between the years 1925 and 1931, may not now be operating in a contrary direction, thereby making for a trade boom liable in the long run to be no more desirable than has been the slump that has now largely passed away.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Machine Trade—Operations in the German machinery industry continued to improve during 1936, reaching 90.5 per cent of capacity toward the end of the year. The turnover during the year totaled about $1,200,000,000 and was about equal to that of 1928, the previous best year in its history. This was the fifth consecutive year of improvement in the industry and at the close of the year orders were being booked from four to five months ahead.

* * *

German Textile Exports—The efforts made by German manufacturers of textile goods to increase their sales abroad are reflected in the improved trade returns for that year. Exports of silk and rayon manufacturers from Germany increased in value from $20,289,000 in 1935 to $22,260,000 in 1936, wool from $18,760,000 to $26,400,000 and cotton from $16,630,000 to $24,840,000. Aggregate exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures of textile goods were valued at $194,840,000 in 1936 compared with $192,120,000 in 1935.

* * *

German Rubber Imports—Consumption of rubber in Germany appreciably increased during 1936, compared with the two preceding years. Imports in 1936 totaled 73,415 metric tons, compared with 65,135 tons and 63,661, respectively in 1935 and 1934. In addition Germany imported 6827 tons of scrap and waste rubber in January. It is estimated that total rubber consumption in Germany during the last calendar year approximated 80,000 tons.

* * *

Austrian Trade—There has been appreciable improvement in Austria's foreign trade in 1936 compared with the preceding year. Total imports in 1936 were valued at $236,700,000, an increase of $7,800,000 over 1935. Exports totaled $181,000,000, an increase of $10,900,000. The adverse merchandise balance against Austria was $55,980,000 in 1936 against $59,080,000 in the preceding year. The only two leading countries with which Austria had favorable trade balance in 1936 were Italy and Switzerland.

* * *

Austrian Ore Exports—A sharp advance in production and export of ores has recently occurred in Austria. In the first eight months of 1936 exports of all ores from Austria amounted to 1,570,000 metric quintals against 1,050,000 quintals in the like period of 1935. (One quintal equals 220.4 pounds.) An old emerald mine has been reopened in Bramberg in the province of Salzburg. This mine has not been operated for a considerable length of time and is the only mine in Austria that produces precious stones.

* * *

Polish Steel Trade—Improvement in Poland's iron and steel export trade was shown during 1936. Exports of iron and steel products during the year totaled 238,565 tons, an increase of about 4 per cent compared with 1935. Exports of rolling mill products registered a 6 per cent rise in 1936 while those of tubes and pipe declined more than 14 per cent.

* * *

Polish Coal Output—Production of coal in Poland in 1936 was at the highest level recorded in the last five years although substantially under the 1931 total. Total output in 1936 amounted to 29,747,000 metric tons against 28,545,000 tons in the preceding year and 38,265,000 tons in 1931. Poland's coal export trade in 1936 totaled 8,824,100 metric tons compared with 9,170,000 tons in the preceding year. The loss was largely accounted for by a sharp recession in shipments to Central European markets.

* * *

Czech Steel Output—Iron and steel production in Czechoslovakia reached record proportions during January. Pig iron output increased from 111,000 metric tons in December, 1936 to 123,000 metric tons in January, 1937, or a gain of 10.8 per cent and some 33 per cent more than in the like month of last year. The improvement in Czech iron and steel production is attributed to the general betterment in the economic conditions in that country, substantial domestic and foreign armament orders, augmented rolling stock and railway equipment requirements, the rapidly expanding volume of public and private construction work and the general favorable development in Czech export trade.

* * *

Artificial Flower Trade—Czechoslovakia's artificial flower industry made notable progress in 1936. This industry depends on foreign countries to absorb the great bulk of its production. Czech exports of textile and paper flowers in the first 11 months reached an aggregate value of about $1,520,000, a gain of 55 per cent as compared with the like period of 1935. The 11-month exports of 1936 exceeded in value those for the full pre-depression year 1929.

* * *

Swiss Export Agencies—Switzerland has decided, as part of its foreign trade promotion program, to establish a number of commercial agencies in various markets throughout the world. These agencies will be operated by the Swiss Bureau of the Development of Trade and will function independently of Swiss foreign missions. In addition to compiling information on the market possibilities in foreign countries, they will establish direct contact with prospective importers and make preliminary arrangements for the sale of Swiss products.

United Fruit Profits Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Apparent profit of United Fruit Company for the quarter ended March 31 was estimated at $3,396,000 before taxes, against $2,650,000 in the like quarter of 1936.

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SOLOIST Wanted—Applicant must be a member of The Mother Church or a Branch Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 154 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day 1,585,110
1937 vol. to date 175,533,036
1936 vol. to date 197,978,203

Steels Lead Mild Advance Retarded By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Stocks swung into a mild advance today and held gains up to around 2 points in inactive late trading.

Nearing the fifth hour they were off a bit from the best of the day and there was an assortment of small losers in some divisions.

Sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Some Profit-Taking

Profit selling was in evidence at times during the morning but in most cases it fell before renewed buying interest.

Metals, steels, oils, motors, aircrafts, coppers, utilities and specialties participated in the advance with the steels, motors and metals presenting the best performance.

Included in the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Continental Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Revere Copper & Brass, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Skelly Oil, Santa Fe, Consolidated Edison, American Waterworks, Coca Cola, Collins & Aikman, Canada Dry and Celanese.

Rails were backward, although Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Great Northern showed mild improvement. Pennsylvania was off a little.

Bonds Advance

The bond market recorded another well balanced advance today in which U. S. Governments were well up with the leaders.

Treasury and guaranteed loans established early gains ranging from 6-32ds to 13-32ds of a point and most were holding steady at the advance.

Some of the junior rails added a point or more to the substantial advances of Tuesday, and corporates generally moved in a fractionally higher range.

Bonds for which higher bids were entered included Alleghany Corp. 5s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 3½s, Union Pacific 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Frisco 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, and International Telephone 5s.

Most foreign loans moved narrowly. Cuban and South American bonds gained a little.

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Improvement was seen all along the line in the curb market todoay as stocks moved up fractions to several points.

Aluminum Coompany of America rose nearly 3 points, as did Bell Telephone of Canada. Driver-Harris was up more than 2 and Sunshine Mining added nearly 2 points.

Gains of a point or more showed for Interstate Hosiery, Carrier Corp., North American Rayon "B," Newmont and Northern States Power "A".

Duke Power lost a point or so and small setbacks fell to Creole Petroleum and Pan American Airways. Todd Shipyards dropped about 4 points.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	3½%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	46c	46c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
30 days	½@⅝	½	⅝@¾	⅝	⅛@¼	⅛
60 days	⅝@¾	¾	⅝@¾	¾	⅛@¼	⅛
90 days	⅝@¾	¾	⅝@¾	¾	⅛@¼	⅛
4 months	¾@⅞	⅞	¾@⅞	⅞	⅛@¼	⅛
5-6 months	¾@⅞	⅞	¾@¾	¾	⅜@½	½

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
3 mos bills	⅛@⅜	⅜	⅜@⅝	⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
Short bills	⅛	⅜	⅜	⅝	⅜@⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20⅛d	21⅛d	20¼d	21⅛d	20¼d	21⅛d
Bar gold	141s 6½d	141s 6d	140s 10d	141s 6d	140s 10d	141s 6d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.90 11-16	$4.90 11-16	$8.2397
Cables	4.90 3-4	4.90 3-4	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0446	.0426
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2277	*
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	*
Sweden—krona	.2530	.2529	.4537
Norway—krone	.2466	.2465	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2191	.2190	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0360	.0360	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso¶	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2862	.2860	.8440
India—rupee	.3711	.3705	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong-dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2981	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5000	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00 12½	1.0009	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 12: Receipts, $23,823,122; expenditures, $48,361,133; balance, $1,804,688,143; customs receipts for the month, $18,336,485. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,913,403,785; expenditures, $5,833,631,536, including $2,225,819,136 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,920,227,752; gross debt, $34,833,064,683, an increase of $5,237,462 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,659,008,641, including $427,755,606 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1½
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	5	75¾	75	75	— ½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	26	19½	18⅞	19	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	27	27	27	Apr13
36	30½	Addressog (1)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ½
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3		3	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	74⅛	73	74	+1
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	3¾	3½	3½	
15¾	13½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	46	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	67	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	3	53⅜	53	53⅜	+3⅜
59⅝	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	54	53	53½	— ⅛
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	45½	44½	45½	+1⅜
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	7	40½	40¼	40½	— ¼
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr13
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	242	241	241	—4
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	6	27	26½	26½	— ½
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	19	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	82	81½	82	+ ¾
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	26	68⅜	67½	67½	— ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	Apr13
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	*0	106½	105	106	+1½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	93	91½	91½	— ½
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¼g)	7	27¾	26⅞	27½	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	26	62¼	60½	61	+1
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	11	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	61¼	60½	61⅛	+1⅛
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	93½	93½	93½	—2¼
91	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	23	91	89	89	—1¾
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	135⅛	132	132	—2¼
105⅛	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	101	101	
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	4	21	20	20¾	+1
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	19	28¼	27½	27¾	— ¼
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	14	28½	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	9	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	53	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
58⅞	46½	Am & F P $6 pf	3	50	49	50	+1¾
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	11	60	58¼	59¼	+1¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	11	29¾	28½	29½	+2
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	13	10	9½	9½	— ½
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	49	49	49	—1½
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	4	3⅞	4	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
125	113	Am Loco pf	4	115¼	115	115	
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	8	58	56½	58	+1
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr12
18½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	64	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
87⅞	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	68⅜	67¾	67⅝	— ¾
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	12	58	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅞
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	43	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	59	39	38	38	— ⅛
36	30½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	30½	30½	30½	
29	23⅛	Am Seating	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	49	94	92¾	93¼	+1⅛
154	139	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	— ½
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	3	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	59	59	59	— ¼
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	19	58¾	57½	58¾	+1⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	14	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	49½	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	132½	132	132	Apr10
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Apr13
187	167¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	168⅞	167⅞	167⅞	— ⅞
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	8	81	80¼	81	+ ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	18	83½	82⅜	83½	+ ¾
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	Apr13
20½	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	94	22¼	21⅜	21½	+ ½
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	2	12	11⅜	11⅝	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	71	70	70	— ⅞
1¾	⅜	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4½	3⅝	3⅞	Apr10
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	16	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	4	65	65	65	Apr13
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	160	59⅞	58⅞	59⅜	+ ⅞
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	83	83	83	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	21¼	21	21¼	Apr13
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	42½	42	42	— ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr10
13¾		Arm Ill (.15g)	58	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	93	93	93	—1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr12
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	5	64¼	63⅜	63¾	+ ⅛
16¼	13⅜	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	Artloom	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
24⅜	18½	Asso Dry Gds	10	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	16½	96½	96½	—1½
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	51½	51¼	51½	Apr13
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	19	83	81¾	81¾	— ¼
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	4	101	100¾	101	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	21	49	47⅜	47⅜	— ¾
29	23½	Atl G&W I	10	25½	23	25½	+2
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	1*	40¼	37¼	40¼	+3¼
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	51	34¾	33¾	34⅛	— ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	Apr13
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	85	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	51½	51⅛	51½	
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	79½	79½	79½	+2½
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15	15	15	
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	6	31	30½	30½	+ ¼
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr13
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	40	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	28	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	28	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	6	106	105¼	106	+2
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	104	104	104	Apr13
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	79	37¼	36¼	36½	
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	26	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ½
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr13
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	31	39⅜	38¼	38⅝	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	9	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	77	33¼	32¼	32⅝	+ ½
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar(18¾g)	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	26¼	26	26¼	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		89	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	28	25¼	24⅛	24½	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	*19	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	9	57	56⅞	57	
105½	73	Beth Stl	62	94½	92¾	93	+ ⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	4	120¾	120	120	— ¾
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	55	55	55	+ ½
38	30	Blk & Decker (½g)	3	30½	30½	30½	
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	44	41⅜	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	45	44	45	Apr13
28	26	Borden (1.60)	6	26¼	26	26	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	13	81	79¼	81	+1
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
4½	3	Botany C M A	4	3	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	35	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	14	47¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Apr13
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	8	41	40⅛	40⅜	
102¼	56⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)		40	40	40	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	11	21	21	21	
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	20	20⅛	19¾	19⅝	
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	37	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
98	76	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr10
13	9¾	Budd Wheel	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¾g)	5	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	36	53½	51½	52¾	+2
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach(.80)	14	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ¾
8¾	5¾	Bush Term	4	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush T 7% deb		33¾	33¾	33¾	Apr13
27½	21⅜	Butler Bros (.15g)	11	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
25½	18½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	32¾	32¾	32¾	
39½	25¾	Butte Cop & Z	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	6	28	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
54⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ½
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	42	41½	41½	— ¾
50⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	16	4⅜	4½	4½	
20¼	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	23	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ¼
8¾	5¾	C R I P 8% pf	2	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅝	3¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
27½	21⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr12
23⅛	18¼	Chick Cot Oil	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	10	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	93	119½	117⅜	117½	— ½
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	7	20½	20	20	+ ¼
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	3	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	36	34¾	36	+ ⅜
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	19	40½	39½	40½	+1½
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	92	92	92	— ¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	12	163	160	160	+1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58½	Apr13
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	53	Coll & Aik (2a)	21	59½	57½	57½	— ¾
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	42½	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
30⅜	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	167	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	95	95	94¼	1
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	9	35	35	35	+1½
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	+1
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119	118	118	
69¼	56⅜	Coml Credit (4)	11	60⅞	60⅜	60¾	
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102¾	101⅜	102¾	Apr 6
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	22	68⅛	68	68	+ ⅛
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr12
75⅝	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	57⅝	56⅛	57½	+ ⅛
19½	13½	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr13
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	42	41	41¼	— ¾
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Apr12
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	11	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (½g)	58	40½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	3	106½	106	106½	+ ¾
5¾	4⅛	Con Film	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18¾	14⅞	Con Film pf	1	15	15	15	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	6	11¾	11¼	11¼	Apr13
17¾	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	*157	17½	17⅛	17¼	+3 16
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr12
10⅜	7	Con R R Cuba pf	4	7½	7	7½	Apr12
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	8	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅜	Cont Corp (1.20)	54	37	35¾	35¾	—1
37¾	27⅜	Cont Bak A	7	31	30	30	— ½
		Cont Bak B	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
109¾	100	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102	100	100	Apr 8
69⅛	55½	Con Can (3)	12	58½	58	58	+ ⅜
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	7	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	17	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	+1
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
46¼	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	97	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	26¾	Cont Stl (½g)	35	32⅞	31	32	+1¼
71¼	64¼	Corn Prod (3)	16	65⅜	64½	64½	—1
171½	154⅜	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	153	153	153	—1⅜
10¼	6	Coty	14	9	8⅞	8⅞	
56½	46	Crane Co	18	49¾	49	49¾	
121	115¾	Crane Co pf (7)	7	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr13
37	29½	Cream of Wh (1g)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	Apr13
28¾	21	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	4	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
100⅞	70½	Crown Cork (2)	9	77	76½	77	+ ½
56½	47½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	48	48	48	Apr13
47¼	43	C Ck pf xw (2¼)	8	43¼	43	43¼	Apr 9
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	125	25	24¾	24½	— ⅛
108⅛	99	Crown Zeller pf	5	108⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Gain—Corporate Liens Higher—Curb List Strong

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

$160,000,000 Gain In Metal Output Seen for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—If the prediction of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines for Canada, that base metal production will reach the new high of $160,000,000 in the coming year, is fulfilled it will mean that the whole Dominion and especially the section hardest hit by the depression will be greatly benefited.

An increase in the value of copper produced will have its greatest effect upon Ontario and Quebec; but any rise in the output of lead and zinc will bring new and needed wealth to the West. British Columbia, now in a weakened financial position, will derive the greatest benefit. Saskatchewan and Manitoba, both ravaged by drought and reeling from the blows of sucessive crop failures, will share to a lesser degree.

Building Increasing

It is granted that the world's arms race has had a great influence upon the activity on base metals market and in the mining fields themselves. But the optimistic outlook is based not on the demands of armaments alone, it is pointed out, for construction, which lagged throughout the depression, has quickened noticeably with the coming of spring and the demands of builders will play a large part in the predicted boom.

Copper produced in Canada last year was valued at $39,507,869 for 210,461 tons. It was sold at an average price of 9.474 cents a pound in New York. The price has risen 70 per cent to 16.25 cents.

The importance of British Columbia's position in the lead mining field is shown by the fact that 99 per cent of the 191,377 tons, valued at $14,975,845, was produced in that province. Last year's average price of 4.71 cents a pound has risen 60 per cent this year.

Zinc Price Rises

Of the 166,933 tons of zinc mined in the Dominion last year 76 per cent came from British Columbia. The average price of 4.901 cents per pound in 1936 has risen 50 per cent.

All Canada's nickel came from Ontario last year. It was valued at $43,878,413 for 84,863 tons. The prospect for a rise in the average price of 35 cents a pound is slight.

A summarized forecast, based on last year's tonnage and the price increases mentioned above, gives Canada a total of $157,734,146 for base metals in 1937.

Business Personals

Removal to 75 Federal street of the Boston office of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., one of the country's leading investment banking houses, is announced by William J. Anderson Jr., vice-president in this office in general charge of the New England territory. Since the beginning of this year the Rollins organization in New England has been enlarged to provide greater facilities in sales and research for both institutional and individual accounts, necessitating the present move to larger quarters.

Directors of Electrical Research Products Inc., have named Whitford Drake, executive vice-president, as president to succeed Edgar S. Bloom, who is president of Western Electric Company. Mr. Drake became associated with Western Electric in 1924 and has been connected with Electrical Research Products since its formation in 1927. He was made executive vice-president a year ago.

John Reed Kilpatrick, famous former Yale athlete and president and director of Madison Square Garden Corporation, has been elected a trustee of Excelsior Savings Bank of New York. Mr. Kilpatrick is also president and director of the New York Rangers Hockey Club and a director of the Boston Garden Corporation and other corporations.

The Interstate Comerce Commission authorized Edwin S. Hartwell, Providence, R. I., to operate as a common carrier between Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass.

James Bruce, Benjamin Franklin Thompson and William A. Vinson have been elected directors of the Mar-Tex Oil Company, Baltimore.

Henry A. Wood Jr., has been elected a director of General Capital Corporation, Boston.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Procter & Gamble	50c	May 15	Apr. 23
Stock			
Republic Inv Fd	200%	May 8	Apr. 24
Increased			
Cherry-Burrell Cp	$1 Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Pub El Light Co	25c Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Initial			
Broadway Dpt Strs	40c	May 1	Apr. 20
Howe Scale Co 5% pf	$2.50	S Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Liquidating			
Simms Petrol Co	50c	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Irregular			
Bourne Mills of Fall River	$2.50	May 1	Apr. 13
United Stove Co	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 25

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
N Y Jul No 3	2.53	2.51	2.53	+.02
World Mar 38 No 4	1.37	1.32½	1.37	+.03½
World Sept 37 No 4	1.31	1.26	1.31	+.04

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¼s '43-45	104.26	104.25	104.26
31 4s '44-54	109.30	109.26	109.30
1 4s '44½s54 reg	109.20	109.20	109.20
6 3⅜s '46-56	108.2	108	108
55 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.8	105.2	105.3
7 3⅜s '43-47	105.14	105.9	105.14
50 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.12	105.12	105.12
5 3¼s '44-46	104.29	104.25	104.29
88 3¼s '46-49	102.18	102.13	102.14
82 3¼s '49-52	103.27	103.23	103.23
235 3s '46-48	102.28	102.23	102.28
67 3s '51-55	102.16	102.9	102.16
84 2⅞s '55-60	100.18	100.10	100.15
28 2¾s '45-47	101.14	101.14	101.14
753 2¾s '48-51	100.9	100.1	100.5
482 2¾s '51-54	99.19	99.12	99.16
49 2¾s '56-59	99.14	99.9	99.9
170 2½s '49-53	97.16	97.10	97.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

33 3s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30
3 3s '49	101.8	101.8	101.8
12 3s '49 reg	101.3	101.3	101.3
1 3¼s '64	102.2	102.2	102.2

Home Owners' Loan

18 3s A'52	101.2	100.28	100.31
201 2¾s '49	100	99.26	99.27
7 2¼s '42-44	99.14	99.8	99.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '46	100	100	100
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
3 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	64	64	64
13 Alleghany 5s '44	97¼	96¾	97¼
8 Alleghany 5s '49	89½	89¼	89½
51 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64¼	63⅞	64
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
55 Am&For P 5s 2030	79⅝	78¾	79½
18 Am Ice 5s '53	93¾	93⅜	93¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝
12 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106	105¾	106
27 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98	97½	97⅝
2 AmWW&E 6s '75	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	73½	73½	73½
18 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	68	68	68
18 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96¼	96½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Arm4½s'39 102 29-32	102 29-32	102	29-32
5 AT&SF vc 4½s '48	109	109	109
65 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 AT&SFRkyM4s'65	105½	105½	105½
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	32¼	32¼	32¼
35 A C Lien 1st 4s '52	100¼	100	100¼
14 ACL 4½ 4s '52	92	91¾	92
21 A C Line 4½s '64	91	90½	91
5 A C Line 5s '45	103¼	103¼	103½
15 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	52½	51⅝	52½
7 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	45	45	45
27 B&O rfg 6s '95	98¼	97⅞	98¼
38 B&O 1st 5½s '48	112¾	112¼	112¾
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	87½	86¾	87½
38 B&O 5s '96 F	86⅜	85⅞	86¼
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	86	85¾	86
33 B&O cv 4½s '60	78	77	78
10 B&O 4s '48	107	106½	106½
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103	103	103
28 B&O 5s S W '50	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
4 B&O 4s T C '59	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115¾	115⅝	115¾
23 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	122	121⅝	121⅞
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅜	102	102⅜
26 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	94½	94⅛	94⅜
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	84½	83	84½
12 Bost&Me 4⅜s JJ '61	79½	78¼	79½
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
26 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	94⅞	93¾	94⅞
43 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	94⅞	93¾	94¾
9 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¼	112¼	112¼
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	101	101	101
2 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Bu Pow Sec 5s '37 100 21-32			
11 Buf R&P 4½s2'57	85¾	84½	85¼
2 Bush Term 5s '55	69	68⅞	67⅞
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62½	61	61
1 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103 3-32		
1 Cal Pack 5s '48	104	103⅝	104
1 Camag Sug 7s '42ct	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
27 Can Sou 5s '62	114	113⅜	114
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¼	110⅝	111¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110⅛	110⅝	110⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4⅜s '55	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
7 Can Pac 5s '44	111½	111½	111½
8 Can Pac 5s '54	108¼	108	108⅛
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	101	101	101
15 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94½	95
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	110	110	110
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20	20	20
35 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	30½	30½	30½
23 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101½	101	101½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Cen2P ThruSh4½s '54	101¼	101	101
6 CRR&B of Ga 5s '47	89½	89½	89½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	74⅜	74	74⅜
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	87	86	86⅛
9 ChampionP&F4¾s '50	106⅛	106	106⅛
42 Chesap Corp 5s '47	139	136⅞	138
31 Ches Corp 5s '44	121½	120½	121⅛
5 C&O 4½s '92	117	116⅞	117
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	95¾	95¾
18 C&O 4s Mon 1st '49	56	55¾	56
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	114½	114½	114½
21 C%&Q 4½s '77	108¼	107½	108¼
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	106¼	106	106
16 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	39⅜	38½	38½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	38	38	38
12 Chi G W 4s '59	45¾	45	45
6 Chi I & Sou 4s 56	101½	101⅛	101⅛
38 CMSP& PAC 5s 75	30¾	30¼	30¼
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	11	10⅝	10⅜
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	31½	31½	31½
18 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	46¾	46⅛	46¾
10 Chi. & NW cv 4½s 49	20¾	20¼	20¾
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	30⅝	30¼	30¼
14 Chi & NW4½s2037C	30½	30⅜	30⅜
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	44	44	44
16 CRI&P cv 4½s '48	13¾	13½	13½
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	35½	35½	35½
10 C R I & P rfg 4s 34	22½	22½	22½
4 CRI & P rfg 4s34 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 CT Hte & SE rfg5s60	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 C T H & SE inc 5s60	82	82	82
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	106½	106½	106½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104½	104½	104½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102	102	102
4 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
15 Childs Co 5s '43	87¼	86	87¼
16 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	99	98¾	99
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	101½	101½	101½
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
22 CCC & StL 5s'63D	105⅝	103½	105⅝
69 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94	82¾	94
3 CCCStL 4s'91 CWM	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	110	110	110
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106	105½	106
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101⅞	101¾	101¾
3 Col F & I 5s '70	84½	84⅜	84½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
11 Columbia G 5s '52May	103	102½	102⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	101¼	101	101
27 Col Ry Pw & L '65	104	103⅝	103⅝
25 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95⅛	95	95⅛
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
61 Conn Riv Pow 3⅜s'61	102¾	102	102¾
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	69	69	69
17 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103	103	103
12 Con Edis 3⅛s '56	102	101¾	102
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
40 Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅝	101½	101½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	98	98	98
5 Crown Cork 4 '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	55	54¾	54¾
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	56¼	55½	56¼
16 Dayton P&L 3⅛s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
31 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	91½	91	91½
1 D G &E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 D & R G 4s '36	31¾	31¼	31⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '55	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
22 D&R G W 5s '55 Assd	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '65	111¾	111¼	111¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	56	56	56
63 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103	102¾	103
22 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	109⅜	110
2 El Paso &Sw 5s '65 St	106	106	106
5 El P Nat Gas 4¾s '46	157	157	157
41 Erie rfg 5s '67	82	81½	82
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	82¼	81⅜	82¼
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¼	97½	98¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	85	85	85
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	85⅜	84¾	85⅜
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	101½	101½	101½
1 Fed L & T 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101½	102½	102½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	15⅜	15¼	15¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	16	16	16
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	77	76⅞	77
1 Gal H & H 5½s'38	96	96	96
2 Gen Am Inv 5s	101	101	101
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	100½	100½	100½
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	99½	99½	99½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	90	90	90
7 Goodrich 4¾s '56	99	98⅝	99
16 Goodrich 6s '45	105	104½	104¾
17 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104½
7 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	100	100	100
27 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102	102	102
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	130	129¾	129¾
28 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¼	106½	107
10 Gulf M & N 5s '50	97⅞	97⅛	97½
17 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	98	98
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Hinds Walker 4¼s45	105¼	105	105¼
8 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	90¼	90	90¼
1 Hous OilTex 5½s40	102	102	102
19 Hudson Coal 5s62A	51	50¾	51
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	77	77	77
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	31¾	31⅛	31⅛
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	103	103	103
5 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	99	98½	99
7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	76	75⅞	75⅞
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	87½	86½	87½
36 Ill Cen 4s 53	80½	80⅜	80½
2 ICGCSL&NO 5s63A	86½	86½	86½
1 Ill Steel 4½s 40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Ind Un Ry 5s 65B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
38 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	102	101¾	102
24 Interb R Tr 7s 32	78½	77½	77½
13 Interb R Tr 7s32 ct	78¼	78¼	78¼
28 Interb R Tr 6s 32	35⅛	35	35
5 Interb R Tr 6s 32ct	33	33	33
124 Interb RTr rfg 5s86	80½	77	77¾
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s56 ct	80	78½	78½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80½	80½	80½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	88	88	88
3 Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99	99¾
29 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82¼	82	82
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	66½	66	66½

New York Bonds

Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00

24 Int T&T 5s '55	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Jones&Laugh5t4¼s'61	101	101	101
10 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	56	55½	55½
6 K C South 5s '50	91	91	91
3 K C Term 4s '60	196¾	196⅜	196⅜
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
6 Keith B F 6s '46	97⅞	97½	97½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
1 S & M S 3½s 97	99	99	99
1 Lautaro Nat 6s 54 ct	42	42	42
8 Leh & N Y 4s 45	87	87	87
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	97	97	97
3 Leh Val Coal 6s 28	99½	99½	99½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s	63½	63½	63½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	63½	63½	63½
10 Leh Val NY4½s40	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68	68	68
30 Leh Val 4s 2003	62	61⅝	62
5 Leh Val Term 5s 41	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Lex & E 5s 65	116	116	116
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	129¾	129¾	129¾
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	102½	102½	102½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	127½	127½	127½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
5 Louis & N 4s 40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97½	97½	97½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	101	101	101
10 Maine Cen 4½s 60	80	80	80
3 Manat Sug 7½s 42ct	73	73	73
10 Manhat Ry 4s 90	46Z	46	46⅝
3 Man RR Co L 4s 59	76½	76½	76½
1 McCrory Strs 5s 51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
13 McKes & Rob 5½s 50	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s 61B	103	103	103
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s 71	36¾	36⅜	36¾
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	17	17	17
1 M & St L rfg 5s 62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 M & StL 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	24½	24½	24½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	18¾	18½	18½
4 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	36¼	36	36¼
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	80	80	80
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	87½	87½	87½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	69	69	69
17 Mo Pac 5½s 49	17⅜	16¾	17¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 65	41¼	41	41⅜
22 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	40¾	40¾	40¾
18 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	36¼	36	36
22 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	40⅞	40¾	40¾
45 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	19½	19	19½
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	40¾	40¾	40¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41	40¾	41
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	23	23⅜	23
15 MonWPa PubSv4½s 60	101⅝	101½	101½
21 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	103	102	103
5 Mont Cen 5s 37	100 27-32	100	27-32
18 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	94	93⅞	94
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	98⅛	98	98
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	90½	89¾	90½
12 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	86¼	85⅞	86¼
1 Namm & Son 6s 43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
52 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	104	103⅝	104
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Natl Steel 4s 65	103½	103⅛	103¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	119½	119½	119½
109 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	118	117	118
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	106	106	106
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 N Or Term 5s '53	93	92	93
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	61⅜	59⅞	61⅜
12 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	57¼	57	57¼
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	57	57	57
2 NY Putnam 4s '93	86½	86⅜	86½
35 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s '65	102½	102¼	102¼
20 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96	95¾	95¾
9 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90	89¾	89¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89	88¾	88¾
13 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100½	100½	100½
14 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	101½	101	101½
66 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	88	88	88¾
11 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102	101⅞	102
5 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	59	59
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	64½	64½	64½
25 NY Edis 3½s '65	99	98¾	99
10 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99	98⅜	99
5 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48	48	48
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	46	45¾	46
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	41	41	41
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	41	41	41
1 NYNH&H 3½s 56	35	35	35
32 NY & O rfg 4s92	32	31¾	32
9 NY & O W gen4s55	22¾	22	22¾
19 NY St Steam 5s 51	107¼	107	107¼
27 NY Tel 4½s 39	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
11 NY W&Bost 4½s46	17¾	17¼	17¼
7 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	101¾	101⅜	101¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	29	29	29
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	30½	29½	29½
4 Nor Ry & W 4s 96	113	113	113
5 Nor Am Co 5s 61	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	104	104	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5s57A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	111	110⅜	111
15 Nor Pac 4½s 2027	98¾	98½	98½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74	74	74
14 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅞	102½	102⅞
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	110¾	110¾	110¾
24 Oswego Yac Oil1½s'50	102½	102¼	102¼
68 So Bell T&T 5s'41	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	103	103	103
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	98	98	98
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	89¼	89¼	89¼
23 So Pac 4½s cv 69	89Z	88½	89⅜
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	105½	105¼	105½
3 So Pac cit 4s 49	92	92	92
26 So Pac 3¾s 46	99	98½	99
19 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛
1 Sa Pac SFTer 4s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 South Ry 6½s 56	103½	102	103¼
32 South Ry 5s gen 56	101¼	100⅝	101
22 South Ry cn 5s 94	107¼	107	107
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	80½	80	80½
30 So Ry 4s St L 51	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 S W Gas & El 4s 60	100¾	100¼	100¾
6 Staley Mfg 4s 46	23	22¾	23
21 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Studebaker 6s cv45	138	138	138
5 T C I & RR 5s 51	118	118	118
3 Ten El Pow 6s 57A	97½	97½	97½
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Texark Ft W 5½s 50	104½	103½	104½
57 Tex Corp 3½s 51	101¼	100¾	101
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	101½	101½	101½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s54	108	108	108
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
8 Tren G &E 5s '49	116	116	116
21 Un El Lt & P 5s 57	107¼	107	107
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	117	117	117
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104½	104½	104½
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	94	94	94

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ANTIQUES

The ARK ANTIQUE SHOP
Pattern Glass, also Colored and Milk White Glass. China-English Brass Candlesticks
2116 Avondale Avenue — Charlotte, N. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes: 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust. 24-A Clearway Street

REAL ESTATE

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
213 N. 10th Street — St. Louis, Mo

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management.
MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE
2557 Mission Street — WA 2103, BL 72042

HOSIERY

SNAG-PROOFED SILK HOSIERY
2 pr. $2.75, 5 pr. $5.50; 12 colors, 5 lengths
Mail orders filled
Try "Midway"
E. Hinchman, Box 109, New Hope, Penna.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS for June can be secured now; rooms and apartments. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., opp. the Christian Science Publishing House, Boston. Ken. 4033.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept. CS, New York.

TIE SALESMAN—All silk handmade knitwear; exceptionally generous comm.; experience and capital not necessary; immediate profits; pay daily as you sell. L. J. Scott, 192 North Clark, Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Fully equipped 7-room cottage on high land running to ocean shore at exclusive Juniper Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine; also three choice lots with shore frontage; advantages of forest, ocean, safe harbor, wharf, private bathing beach; reasonable prices for quick sale to clear mortgage. Address owner: Willis Moore, 13 School St., Augusta, Maine.

SUMMER RENTALS

BOSTON—Room, bath; baby grand piano, frigidaire; in hotel near The Mother Church; 3 months or longer; park view. Box G-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel Madison 3610
ST LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel MAin 3904
MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel 1-2445
Westminster Tel Whitehall 9691
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel 28 445
PARIS
86 Faubourg St Honore Tel Anjou 20-67

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CRANFORD

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Tel. Cr. 6-0900
Corner Union and North Ave.
Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8.00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

First House of Lanz Founded 1878
Harry P. Lanz, Inc.
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
Silversmiths Bldg. — 15 Maiden Lane
Suite 501 — REctor 2-2579

KNITTED SUITS
Made to Your Measurement
Models on Display
Select Your Own Style
$7.50 to $25.00
MILLIE GREINER
591 CENTRAL AVE. — OR. 5-6346

PHILIP SCHMIDT
ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
Interior Decorators
Custom Built Upholstery
Slip Covers and Drapes made to order
Furniture Repairing
405 Main Street — OR. 5-3270

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning
of Proved Quality
484 Main Street — Or. 3-1141-1142

GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSER
Creators of
Individual Hair Styles
84 No. Walnut St., nr. William
Or. 5-9750

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 — 63 N Munn Ave.

Have You Tried the
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine 3 HOUR SERVICE
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST. — OR. 4-7575

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET
The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street — Orange 3-3131

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street — Orange 5-6666

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street — Hack. 3-1220

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way.
Prompt Service. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET — HACKENSACK 2-4616

HOBOKEN

STEVE'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

IRVINGTON

Tel. ESsex 3-5481 — John W. Rea
Experienced in all branches of Beauty Culture — Super Curline — Featuring a permanent, put in by live steam! Guaranteed
• SPECIAL •
We are giving a steamed oil treatment free with each Permanent!
This special good until June 1st.
—Open Friday Evening—
1039 Springfield Ave., Second Floor

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S — 1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

GREETING CARDS
William A. Bohr
Everything Electrical
1039 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J. — ES. 3-0568

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

Painter and Decorator
Craftex
W. HULSEBUSCH
237 BOWERS ST. — Phone Webster 4-10279

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE — BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100 -3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
Esso
TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.
Springfield Ave. Cor. Pierson Rd. — SO. 2-9792

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
LUX
Rumford Baking Powder
Look for our advertisement in the Coronation Issue — April 22nd
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. — SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, INC.
Open up a Charge Account
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. — Phone Mont. 2-0510

PLUMBING and HEATING
Modernization Our Specialty
Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment, Ranges, Water Heaters and Refrigerators.
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Telephone Glen Ridge 2-8485

MONTCLAIR INN
opp. Christian Science church
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
HOUSE GUESTS
Hillside Ave. Cor. St. Luke's Place
Montclair, N. J. — Tel. 2-2977

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. — MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Upholsterer
and Interior Decorator
New Upholstered Furniture Made to Order in Any Style
Re-upholstering—Repairing—Polishing
Slip Covers and Draperies, Curtain Cleaning
FRED KULL
10 Grove Terrace, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-3864-J

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Freytag and Anderson — *Florists*
Inc.
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

MORRISTOWN

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS
WITTE-RICHARDS COAL COMPANY
EVERGREEN AVE. AND GEORGE ST.
Phone 40131

NEWARK

Store Your
FURS
Under Proper Conditions
Your furs should be protected against the ravages of moths and summer's heat. We employ expert furriers to repair and clean your furs before they enter the protection of our modern, cold fur storage vaults until fall. There their natural resiliency is restored and their lustrous beauty preserved. The cost is small.

CRESCENT LAUNDRY
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine

Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
• ALL COMPLETE 6.50 •
• ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 •
Mr. Principe, Mgr — Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist
Inc
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 — 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALITY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark — Market 3-2848

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET — ORANGE, N. J.

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
307 Main Street — Or. 3-5489

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. — 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. — Orange, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- 7055 7058

A Specialty

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
Tires - Batteries - Gas
Auto Supplies
Tel. SO. 2-4331
157 West So. Orange Ave.

Tally-Ho-Inn
Open Sundays
147 So. Orange Ave. — SO-2-9794
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
MRS. FULCHER — MRS. GARRETSON

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes
All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic — Garfield
Clifton — Rutherford
Paterson — E. Rutherford
Radburn — Wallington
Nutley — Carlstadt
Bloomfield — Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Prevent Shoe Discomfort in Childhood
"Simplex Flexies" Health Shoes is the answer
Sole Agent in Paterson
WESTERMAN'S BABY and JUVENILE SHOP
Ask for Profit-Sharing Card
99 Van Houten St. — Ar. 4-5456

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street — Tel. Pl. 6-0016

MRS. G. O. KELLER
INC.
127 Park Avenue
and Cor. South and Leland Aves.
Telephones: Plainfield 6-0100
Other Towns WX-2100 (No Toll)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
•
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. — Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
85 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory — Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J — Lambert 8-1184

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth — 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760 — 4761

RUTHERFORD

WERNER presents America's Finest Suits and Coats by SIMON ACKERMAN, HART SCHAFFNER, MICHAELS-STERN and other famous makers.
5-7 Sylvan Street — Rut. 2-1178

See J. O. ANGEL for
The Complete Car Completely New
LAIRD-JOHNSON, INC.
325 PARK AVE. — RU. 2-2500

TEANECK

'THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME'
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD — Teaneck 6-4991

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

MISS FROME
Harper Method Shop
BEAUTY COUNSELOR
Distinctive Permanent Waving
246 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 9405

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
119 East Hanover Street
Trenton, N. J. — Phone 5211

H. M. VOORHEES
BEAUTY SALON
Presenting a
SOPHIA Machineless Permanent $10
Other Permanent Waves from $5.00 up
Telephone: 2-1151

WESTFIELD

Willard Batteries — General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. — WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo M. Steuernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL — COMPANY — SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York N. J
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

TIRES—TUBES — ACCESSORIES
Esso
BATTERIES — GREASING
R. McFERREN
9TH AND WELSH — Phone Chester 2-9752

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ERIE BOOK STORE
Books
BOUGHT—RENTED—ORDERED—SOLD
We Buy Entire Libraries
Any Salable Books
Visit Our Used Book Dept.
Circulating Library
At Your Service
17 EAST 8TH STREET — Phone 23-354

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET — PHONE 23-198

Ford E. O'Dell
Erie's Growing Jeweler
—Gifts for All Occasions—
107 West 9th St. — Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the WATCH for You"

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
• Flowers for All Occasions •
704 STATE STREET — PHONE 22-042

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
NATTIKNIT
Two Piece Sportswear
from California
Exclusive With Us.

Chas. O. Johnson & Sons
Women's Apparel
A new and modern store offering the very latest styles of the season—
DRESSES—Cloth and Fur Coats—Fur Scarfs at prices that will effect great savings in milady's wardrobe.

Our New and Modern
STORAGE VAULT
combined with our service and furriers process will assure the best of care for all garments.
Will call for your garments.
924 Peach Street — Phone 22-359

CUSTOM MADE HATS
Colors Matched or Made of Your Materials
We Remodel Hats to the Latest Styles
• GLADYS PORTER •
824 State Street — Second Floor

Kitchens Tire Service
INC.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
Complete Car Service
8th and Peach Streets - Phone 23-691

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. — DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

PULAKAS
Candies — Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

Fine Clothes
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST. ERIE

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street — Phone 22-239

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh Street — Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

Seamprufe Silk Slips
With the Ten Star Guarantee
$2.25
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 — 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

M. LEE GOLDSMITH
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts — Interior Decoration

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

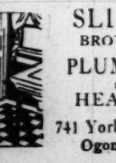
McINTYRE'S
19-27 E LANCASTER AVE. ARDMORE
Salted Nuts. 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

PARKDALE MARKET
57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Everything for the Table
We stock many Monitor-advertised items including
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Glenside Ave. Wyncote, Pa. — Telephone Ogontz 3290



Ogontz Laundry

SLIGHT BROTHERS
PLUMBING and HEATING
741 Yorkway Place
Ogontz 4211

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown (Continued)

The "Super-Duty"
FRIGIDAIRE
WITH THE METER-MISER
. . . brings new completeness
IN ALL 5 OF THE BASIC REFRIGERATION SERVICES
you need and want in your home!
Greater PROTECT-ABILITY
Greater ICE-ABILITY
Greater STORAGE-ABILITY
Greater DEPEND-ABILITY
Greater SAVE-ABILITY
See the new instant cube-release in every ice tray.
Radios, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Roofing, Paints, Seeds and Garden Tools, Kitchenware.
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. — Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

WOMEN'S APPAREL

The Shop That Shops for You!

PHILADELPHIA

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Boston reader shares the following tricky little comment, which contains plenty of double meanings for certain words:

FIFTEEN FAEN WFKYECDAI BDQBZ ZCRBZ JLZ WCRBZI ZBTILDI. LIQBDICXEN BSBZAB QVBZBJZLS JLZ IFDWZN GFZ-GLIBI. GLIICXEN QL ECMFC-WTQB ECQQEB XCEEI, LZ CD-TFAFZTQB ZFD FGLD TWUT-KBDQ XTDY.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the river on which Boulder Dam is located —— add the number of the position in the alphabet of the Greek letter "kappa" ——; subtract the number of inches in a span ——; multiply by the number of full years that Calvin Coolidge served as President of the United States ——; and divide by the number of stamens to an enneandrous flower ——. What is the answer?

What Is the Difference?

What is the difference between twice 8 and 50, and twice 58? Try this on your friends sometime.

A Tricky Fraction

What simple fraction, composed of two digits, will, if you turn it upside down, have exactly the same value? By "upside down" we mean just that, and not the transposal of the numerator and denominator.

Word Pairs

Another set of "word pairs" is shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader. An example is checked. Can you find the other "pairs"?

1	Roots	Stere	
2	Sector	Theca	
3	Topic	Torso	✓
4	Claim	Sirens	
5	Motet	Cells	
6	Reset	Scoter	
7	Moats	Malic	
8	Cheat	Picot	
9	Slice	Stoma	
10	Rinses	Totem	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Worth Knowing

TODAY IN AMERICA THERE IS 1 TELEPHONE FOR EVERY 8 PERSONS. IN 1900 THERE WAS 1 FOR EVERY 75

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Barabbas Was a Robber"

According to the King James translators, the writer of the Fourth Gospel informs us that the Barabbas who was released when Jesus was delivered up to be crucified was a "robber"; but the Greek word thus translated might perhaps rather be rendered "brigand" (John 18:40).

We gather from Luke 23:19 that he had taken a leading part in a revolt or insurrection in the city, apparently accompanied by looting, and that he was being held on a murder charge. There had been others associated with him in his lawless acts (Mark 15:7); but whether two of these were the "thieves" (literally "robbers, brigands") who were crucified with Jesus (Mark 15:27), we have no means of knowing.

In any event Barabbas was notorious enough to be described as "a notable prisoner" (Matt. 27:16).

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Gears That Stick

One wintry evening I had parked my car in order to purchase my groceries in a near-by store. Upon returning to the car I stepped on the starter, but nothing happened. I naturally figured that my battery was low and consequently called my repair shop for help. After waiting for 30 minutes, a garage mechanic finally arrived, made a quick investigation, and announced, "Your starting gears are caught." He put the car in high gear and rocked the machine forward and backward a few times, and the gears were released.

Needless to say, the car started as usual. A few weeks later the same thing happened but this time I knew the remedy.

There may be many motorists who are unaware of such cases—or who perhaps have forgotten how to remedy such an occurrence.

P. R., Kansas City, Mo.

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1—Fairy
4—Vigor
7—Indian
8—Native metal
9—Musical note
10—Tree-stock
11—Perceive
12—Metallic element
14—Indefinite article
15—Old French coin
16—Skill
17—Possessive pronoun
18—Constellation

Down

1—Renovate
2—Devoured
3—Pronoun
4—Formal expression
5—Vexation
6—Souvenir
10—Japanese coin
11—Tart
13—Spawn of fishes
14—Land-measure
16—Morindin dye

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Clothespin Relay

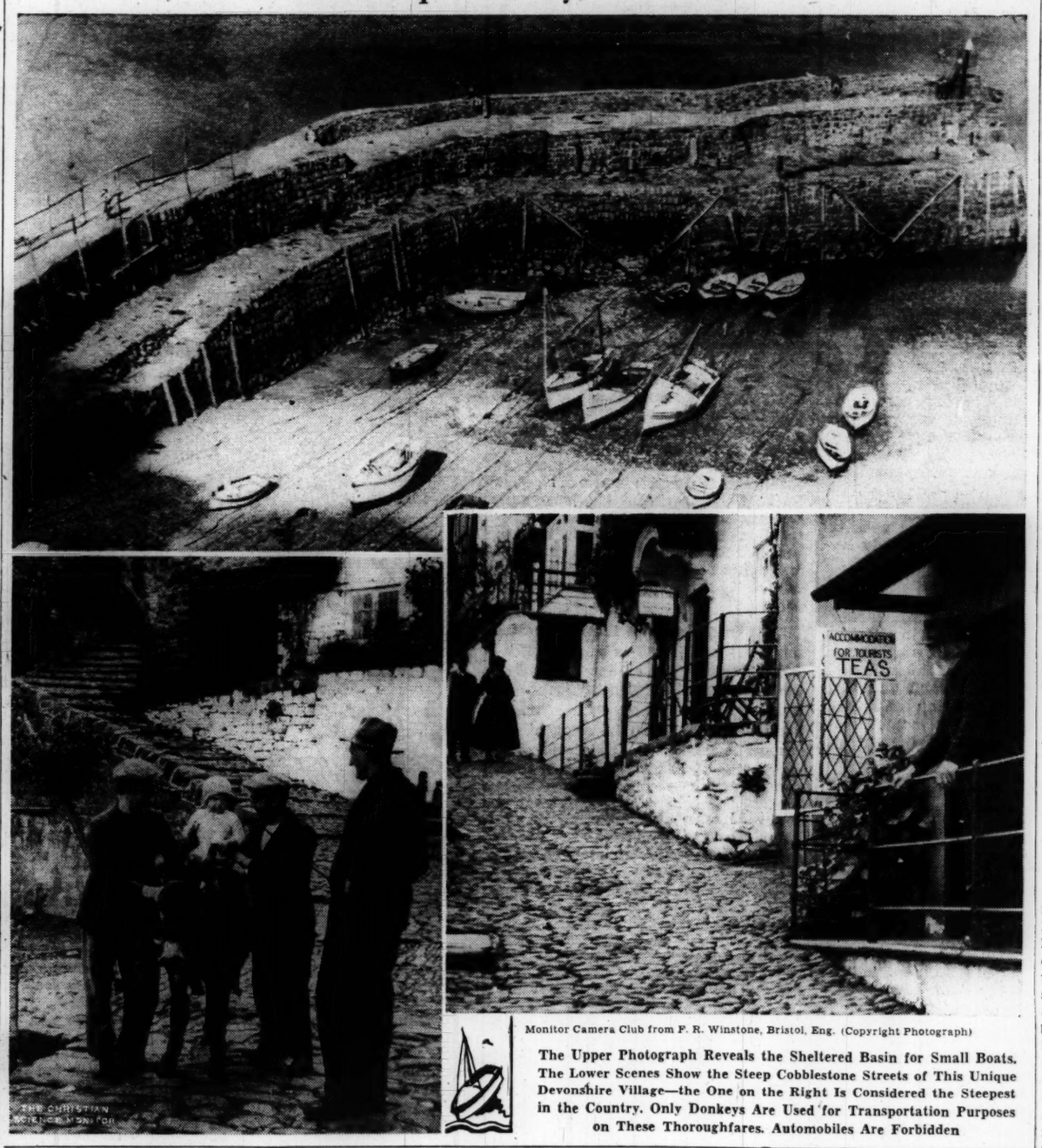
Each of two leaders chooses from the members of the party the players for his side. The players should be seated in two rows facing each other, and the rows should be several feet apart. Each leader should have as many clothespins as he can hold in his hands. If the pins are arranged with the heads and prongs in alternation, the players will be able to grasp them more easily.

At a given signal each leader places the pins on the floor, claps his hands, picks up the pins, and passes them to his neighbor. The pins are passed as quickly as possible down the line to the end man, who places them on the floor, claps his hands, and starts them back to the leader. The side which gets the pins back to the leader first wins the game. If a pin is dropped by a player, he must put all the pins on the floor, clap his hands, pick the pins up and start them on their way again.

The game is a good "ice-breaker" for a group whose members are not well acquainted.—Julia I. B., New York City.

Sunbonnet Sue

Picturesque Clovelly, Devonshire



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng. (Copyright Photograph)

The Upper Photograph Reveals the Sheltered Basin for Small Boats. The Lower Scenes Show the Steep Cobblestone Streets of This Unique Devonshire Village—the One on the Right Is Considered the Steepest in the Country. Only Donkeys Are Used for Transportation Purposes on These Thoroughfares. Automobiles Are Forbidden

Odds and Ends

Unseen Actor

Claude Rains is the only man who has "appeared" in a film without being seen in it. He appeared in "The Invisible Man."

Early Automobile Days

The first automobiles used bicycle bells, depressed by a pedal, as a warning signal for startled pedestrians—next came the bulb horn.

Localized

Foreign vessels are prohibited from participating in American coastwise trade, by a law passed in Congress in 1817.

Path of Triumph

When we attack only injustice, sooner or later we must triumph. In order to insure triumph, then, wish nothing but what is just. Respect the rights even of those who have trampled your rights under foot. Let the safety of liberty, the property of all, without exception be sacred in your eyes, for duty extends equally to all.—Lamennais.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING is more noble, nothing more venerable, than fidelity. Faithfulness and truth are the most sacred excellences and endowments of the human mind.—CICERO.

Brevities

Montreal Herald: "Now draws near the season when men are eager to remain out in the open," writes a philosophic commentator. Right! That's when the housecleaning begins.

Philadelphia Bulletin—One advantage in writing a 1000-page novel is that people who want to read it have to buy it. You're out of luck when you try to borrow a book that the owner is never done reading.

Milwaukee Journal: A New York daily voices a ringing demand for the extermination of crows. Couldn't we save just a couple to measure flying distance between towns?

Boston Herald: We'll admit that Herr Hitler is a miracle man, if he can do it. He has just started a drive to put low-priced cars within the reach of everybody and still expects to keep women in the home.

Punch: We are told that every big railway-station now has its own refrigerators. We are not told, however, why so many of them have "General Waiting Room" written on the door.

Lewiston (Maine) Journal: A famous banker says he would like to own a newspaper for just about a day. And what couldn't we do in a bank in just one hour!

Daily Anecdote

Earthly Possessions

John Ruskin tells of a man who was aboard a ship about to sink in mid-ocean. Passengers had been ordered to put on their life preservers. The man in question obeyed. Then, because he was unwilling to part with his large sum of money, he strapped his heavy money belt around his waist before plunging into the turbulent sea. He was too heavily weighted down and sank immediately.

"The question is this," says John Ruskin, "whether, when that man was sinking, he had the gold or the gold had him!"

Something to Do

Thank God every morning, when you get up, that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, cheerfulness, content and a hundred virtues which the idle man will never know.—Charles Kingsley.

Nature Notes

In Lighter Vein

Satisfactory Results

An Irish soldier in France during the 1914-18 war received a letter from his wife saying there wasn't an able-bodied man left, and she was going to dig the garden herself.

Pat wrote at the beginning of his next letter: "Bridget, please don't dig the garden; that's where the guns are."

The letter was duly censored, and in a short time a lorry-load of men in khaki arrived at Pat's house and proceeded to dig the garden from end to end.

Bridget wrote to Pat in desperation, saying that she didn't know what to do as the soldiers had got the garden dug up, every bit of it.

Pat's reply was short and to the point: "Put in the spuds."—Tit-Bits.

Unfriendly

Post Office Clerk: "This letter's overweight, madam. You'll have to put another 3-cent stamp on it."

Woman: "Well, of all things. Here I've mailed dozens of letters that were underweight. And now you want to charge me 3 cents because I'm sending one that's just a teeny bit over the limit. That's terrible. And right at our own post office, too."—Black's Smiles.

Tact

A certain theater has found a means of making women remove their hats.

Before the performance a notice appears on the screen: "The management wishes to spare elderly ladies inconvenience. They are invited to retain their hats."

There follows a general stampede to remove hats.—Tit-Bits.

Mere Detail

Easterner: "I was out West last summer."

Westerner: "That so? Wasn't them hills ——"

"The old bus averaged three hundred and fifty miles a day."

"Wasn't them hills ——"

"We only had two punctures."

"Wasn't them —— "

"Did eighteen miles to a gallon."

"Wasn't them —— "

"And two hundred miles to every quart of oil."

"Wasn't ——"

"Didn't stop at one garage."

"Was ——"

"Boy, it sure was a wonderful trip!"

"Yes, but the scenery?"

"What scenery?"—Winnipeg Tribune.

Sympathy

A gentleman was walking down the street with his little boy at his side when the youngster cried out, "Oh, Pa! There goes an editor."

"Hush, hush," said the father. "Don't make sport of the poor man. Nobody knows what you may come to yourself some day."—The Lookout.

In Any Case

"Do you realize, Norah, that you've left fingerprints on all the silverware?"

"Well, ma'am, it proves I haven't got a guilty conscience."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Commuters' Club Rooms

An enterprising woman in a metropolitan city has solved the problem of supply in a unique way. She has rented a suite of rooms in a downtown hotel and advertised her venture in suburban newspapers as a commuter's club, where women coming to the city for shopping or business may meet friends, receive packages, change clothes for an evening in town, freshen up, rest, receive telephone calls, etc. The suite consists of several rooms which are fitted up attractively as reception rooms. The place is attractive, well equipped, and conveniently located.

The rate for the use of these rooms and the service given by the charming hostess and a hotel maid has made this woman's venture a paying one. She has a growing clientele of women living in the suburbs who use her rooms whenever they are in the city. Of course, references are exchanged.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compassion

(Maclean's Magazine)

Ottawa, Canada

Believing that this world would be a better place in which to live were the real Christmas spirit observed all the year round, we make no apology for telling you this Christmas story.

We got it from the Northern Ontario man to whom these things happened.

In December, the Toronto office of a very large concern which finances automobile purchases, got bothered about the nonarrival of installment payments from him. The collection department wrote several letters, getting stiffer and stiffer.

The debtor wrote explaining that he had lost his job, had no money, and would appreciate a suspension of payments for a month or two.

Back came the office with an intimation that this could be arranged if they received an immediate payment of $4 for the extra time allowance.

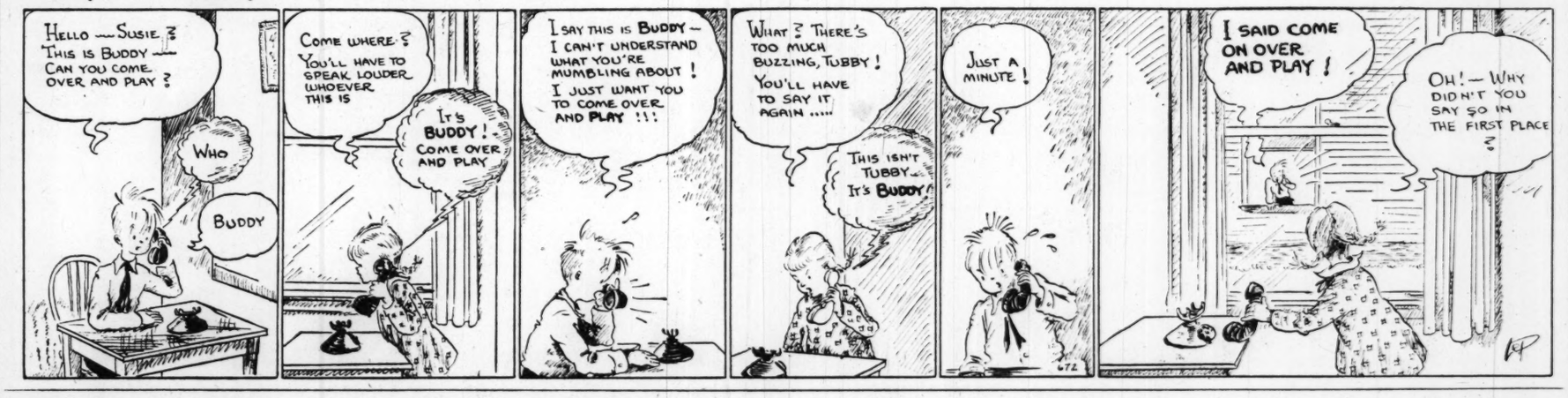
The debtor wrote another letter in which he pointed out that when he said he was broke, he was broke and no fooling. He stated that he was not on relief and didn't intend to be so long as he could cut his own fuel and keep hunting a job; that if he had $4 he would use it to pay a trusting grocer for a case of canned milk for the baby. He remarked in closing that his small son had fifteen cents, but because letters need three cents postage, he could send the finance corporation only twelve of it. Which he did—in stamps.

The whole file went to the branch manager. A day or two later, the debtor received a letter. It announced that he could be refinanced with the date of the first new payment far enough away to give him time to get on his feet again. And the last paragraph said this:

"You will find enclosed a small sum of money which some of the boys and girls in the office have asked me to forward, and will appreciate it if you will accept this and purchase some presents for the kiddies. Wishing you and your family a Very Merry Christmas." There was $6 in the envelope.

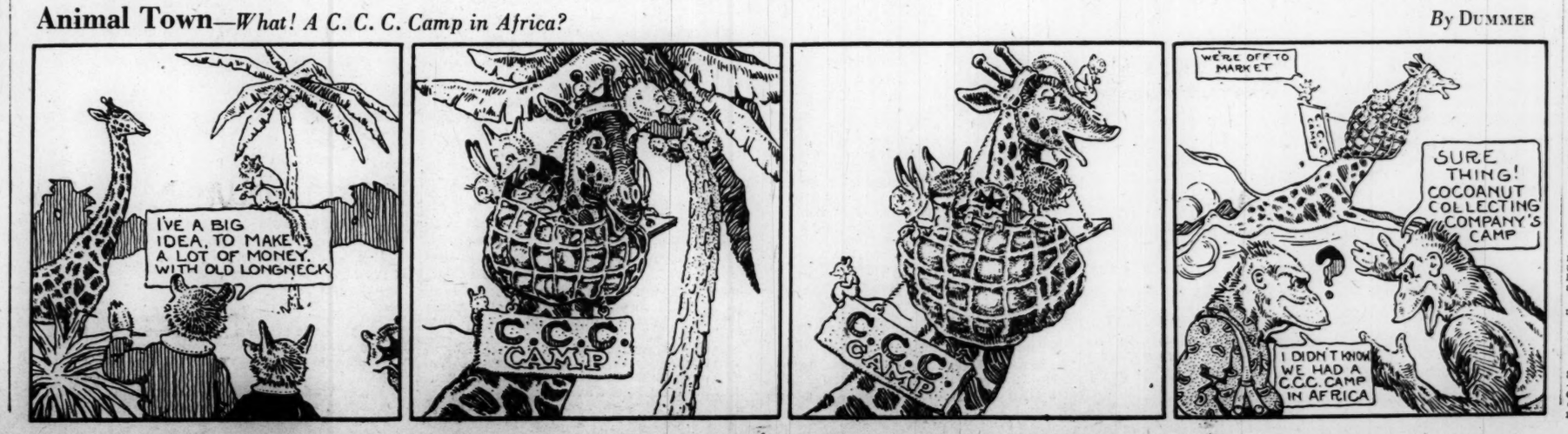
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Conversation Piece*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO — SUSIE ? THIS IS BUDDY — CAN YOU COME OVER AND PLAY ?
WHO
BUDDY
COME WHERE ?
YOU'LL HAVE TO SPEAK LOUDER WHOEVER THIS IS
IT'S BUDDY ! COME OVER AND PLAY
I SAY THIS IS BUDDY — I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU'RE MUMBLING ABOUT ! I JUST WANT YOU TO COME OVER AND PLAY !!!
WHAT ? THERE'S TOO MUCH BUZZING, TUBBY ! YOU'LL HAVE TO SAY IT AGAIN .....
THIS ISN'T TUBBY — IT'S BUDDY !
JUST A MINUTE !
I SAID COME ON OVER AND PLAY !
OH ! — WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO IN THE FIRST PLACE ?

Animal Town—*What! A C. C. C. Camp in Africa?*

By DUMMER


I'VE A BIG IDEA, TO MAKE A LOT OF MONEY, WITH OLD LONGNECK
C.C.C. CAMP
C.C.C. CAMP
WE'RE OFF TO MARKET
C.C.C. CAMP
SURE THING! COCOANUT COLLECTING COMPANY'S CAMP
I DIDN'T KNOW WE HAD A C.C.C. CAMP IN AFRICA

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ex Officio Rights

Question: Should a person acting ex officio on a committee act as chairman or clerk of that committee or just attend by virtue of his office? And can he vote?

Answer: He may act as chairman or clerk if elected by the committee but does not assume either position by virtue of his office, unless the bylaws so provide. An ex officio member of a committee has all the privileges, including the right to vote. See Robert's Rules of Order, page 210.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Usually ugly ducklings enter river for divers reasons. Ostensibly emerge therefrom for sundry purposes. Possibly to liquidate little bills, or inaugurate run upon adjacent bank.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Colorado) plus 10, minus 9, times 5, divided by 9, equals 5.

What Is the Difference?: 50. Twice 8 is 16, and 50 is 66; twice 58 is 116.

A Tricky Fraction: 6-9

Word Pairs: Roots—Torso; Sector—Scoter; Topic—Picot; Claim—Malic; Motet—Totem; Reset—Stere; Moats—Stoma; Cheat—Theca; Slice—Cells; Rinses—Sirens. (All word pairs composed of same letters, rearranged.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economy in Washington?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT opened his first Administration with the declaration that too many liberal governments had been wrecked on the rocks of unsound finances. This was when he was putting through the Economy Act, cutting federal salaries and veterans' payments. At that time the example of the fall of the Labor Government in Britain a few months before may have been still fresh in his thought. The second MacDonald Government fell largely because it was politically unable to say "No" to demands for relief which were undermining the budget. Today the same problem confronts the Roosevelt Administration.

The President has just taken an economy step. Faced with smaller revenues than had been expected from improved business, he has written governmental agencies requesting revised estimates of expenditures for the rest of this fiscal year. He speaks of "making a substantial saving by eliminating or deferring all expenditures which are not absolutely necessary at this time." News comes at the same time that 850 employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are to be "furloughed" May 1.

These steps are in the right direction. Except for some curtailment of relief largesse they are the first noticeable movements toward economy in Washington since early in 1933. How much they amount to may be disclosed next week when Mr. Roosevelt lays out estimates for future relief work. The WPA still has 2,000,000 on its rolls. And it is out of relief that the major savings must come.

Any cuts obtained by the President's letter will not balance the budget. Only small parings can be expected from the regular departments. Larger savings might come from a determined reduction or abandonment of new federal agencies, but only the most resolute action can achieve them. And the history of mushrooming governmental activities is that they are harder to root out than Johnson grass. Congress has just renewed the appropriation for the Resettlement Administration.

Some of the new services of government may be necessary—or may be considered necessary. But it is time they were all looked at as services—essential or nonessential—rather than as new ways to put money out in an emergency when it seemed wise for the Government to supplement with public funds the reservoir of general purchasing power. This newspaper supported the thesis that such action was wise and that the budget need not be balanced yearly if—and the if is now most important—it was balanced when the business cycle turned back to prosperity. That turn has definitely begun. But the United States Government is spending more than at the bottom of the cycle.

The President showed firmness and courage in his economy effort in the first days after taking office. He stood against political and bloc pressures which threatened to sweep aside any curtailment of expenses. We believe the time has come for the same firmness in active and drastic resumption of the drive for economy. That is one of the surest ways to check price inflations which the President has lately been denouncing and of putting a sound financial basis under a liberal government.

How About Child Labor?

WITH the United States Supreme Court upsetting old concepts, now seems a good time to bring up the case of Hammer v. Dagenhart. More familiarly known as the first child labor case, that suit was decided by a five-to-four vote in 1918, and has been repeatedly cited when counsel wished to prove that labor relations in the manufacturing or extractive industries were out of the reach of the regulatory powers of Congress under the interstate commerce clause.

Among the usual citations of precedents in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company case, the key decision on the Wagner Labor Act, reference to Hammer v. Dagenhart was conspicuous by its absence. Can it be that the present court questions the law there laid down? It was that ruling which invalidated an effort of Congress to close the channels of interstate commerce against products of child labor.

Some new effort to reach and eradicate that evil by federal legislation is prominent in the plans of the Roosevelt Administration for the near future. The legal chances for success are now much better than they were.

The ruling in 1918 rested on two premises. One was that manufacturing and mining are not commerce even though their products be afterward shipped in interstate commerce. In contrast to this, the majority opinion by Chief Justice Hughes in the steel company case has said that "the close and intimate relation which a manufacturing industry may have to interstate commerce" when it is continually buying and selling across state lines does give Congress power to safeguard collective bargaining.

The other premise was that Congress could not prohibit interstate movement except of subjects injurious or immoral in themselves. On this point probably even more persons would agree with the dissent of Justice Holmes that, "if there is any matter upon which civilized countries are agreed . . . it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor," and that the "product of ruined lives" is pre-eminently one for exclusion from interstate commerce.

Two or three legal avenues are now opened for a new attack upon the abuse of child labor. Not long ago the Kentucky Whip Company case pointed a possible by-pass around the Hammer v. Dagenhart decision. It held that Congress could lend federal support to the laws of any state which wished to exclude products of child labor from its markets, thus eventually perhaps closing the entire market. But this is dependent on a virtually unanimous concert of action by the states.

Now the opinions sustaining the Wagner Labor Act provide also the possible approach that Congress may regulate some of the conditions of employment in industries of such extent that their operations clearly have an effect on the general stream of interstate trade. Some control over working ages may be possible in industries of that scope.

Or another possibility—in view of the present ability and willingness of the court to reverse the effect of a minimum wage case decided in 1923 and to turn back a considerable distance from the Schechter and Carter cases of the last two years, is it not possible that the Supreme Court now might take a different view of methods aimed at the suppression of child labor and might sustain what public opinion would surely sustain, namely, exclusion of the products of child labor from interstate commerce?

Strong for Peace

ONLY the strong nations can risk being thought weak. Only the nation capable beyond doubt of defending its "national honor" can dare accept an affront to that honor.

Other explanations than these, however, may be given of Great Britain's decision against attempting to break the Spanish insurgents' blockade of loyalist Bilbao. Fervent advocates of a stand by the democracies against the dictatorships may be expected to speak their displeasure. General Franco is not yet more than half a dictator. Still in what appears in some lights to have been a little game of bluff-and-call between him and the British Government, he was able to emulate the recent successes of his more imposing prototypes.

Fearful friends of democracy may fidget at this. Yet few peace lovers would wish Britain—simply because she had sent the Hood to Spanish waters to meet menace with menace—to put the great battleship into action just to save face. Such a wish could arise only from a belief that the one threat to peace today lies in the existence of dictatorships. Threats to peace are never that clear or single, as increasing doubts as to the origins of the World War have indicated to most postwar students of history.

Risk of war lies, as ever, in war-mindedness, in reliance on arms rather than on reasonable good will, in the collision of national ambition and national adamancy, in the clogging of trade channels with mistaken notions of national self-interest, economic and political. Realization of this would hasten disarmament, lessen tariff barriers, encourage examination of national claims and seek to adjust them. The view that the war risk exists only because one or two countries are bent on achieving their desires regardless of the cost to peace can encourage only an ever swifter race to arm.

The similarity between the British action in response to General Franco's warning that no ships would get through his blockade and the United States trade-at-your-own-risk policy during the Ethiopian conflict is striking. More striking still is the fact that the two countries best able economically and militarily to wage a long war to the finish should prefer even at the sacrifice of time-sanctioned privileges rather to prolong peace.

Genie Ruggles

IT HAS lately been rumored that the prospects for one more of Britain's exports are looking up. The market abroad for genuine old English butlers has become "very firm." Even if bids be high, there must be a doubt as to whether supply will come forward to meet demand. For Ruggles is usually averse to travel. As an Admirable Crichton he can, of course, rise to any occasion; but nevertheless, he is well aware that, strictly speaking, he is not adaptable. It is, one may surmise, precisely the trait that enhances his value as an export.

He throws back the tent-flap to announce that "dinner is served" in the desert, with an air—an air not native to the wide open spaces, but redolent of Town, and the Shires. An air? A whole atmosphere. For he subdues his surroundings to his own genius. Where he treads

> . . . there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is for ever England.

Well, not "for ever"; but for long enough to charm those whose hearts incline, for whatever reason, toward the English scene. To them Ruggles is a dignified genie evoking the distant setting with a single gesture.

Behind Wilkes Booth

Book News of the Day

SEVENTY-TWO years ago, almost to the day and hour, Abraham Lincoln made his fateful appearance at Ford's Theater in Washington when an actor, John Wilkes Booth, assassinated him. Only a few days previously he had told his old friend, Ward Lamon, of a dream in which he had seen himself lying on a bier in the White House. In the forenoon preceding the tragic night President Lincoln started to narrate another dream at a Cabinet meeting; but he stopped abruptly when Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, entered. Was that dream another omen of disaster?

On that afternoon of the President's last day William Crook served as his bodyguard. Crook remembered afterward that Lincoln had said to him "good-by" instead of the customary "good night." Lincoln wanted Major Thomas T. Eckert as the guard for himself and guests at the theater that night; yet when he went to the War Department and made that request, both Stanton and Eckert refused on the score of important work to be done that night. Eckert had charge of the cipher room that evening, and received only three telegrams, none of importance.

Restrained dramatic force permeates the pages of WHY WAS LINCOLN MURDERED? (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50) by Otto Eisenschiml, a Chicago chemist and collector of Lincolniana. He has done a highly interesting book in which he endeavors to answer the title question and many others; but perhaps most of them go unanswered because the extant data is relatively small. Many persons involved in the civil strife refused to disclose the information they possessed.

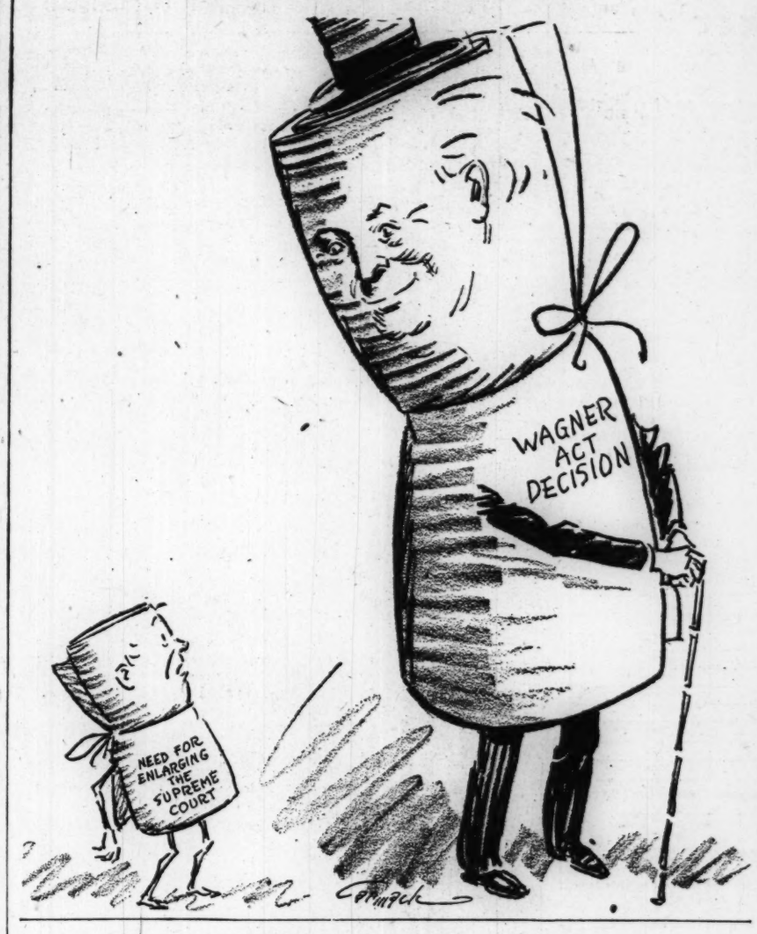
The author quotes Senator Wade, who once rebuffed a reporter in this fashion: "There is no use in telling what we know unless we tell the whole truth, and if I tell the whole truth I shall blast too many reputations." Senator Zachariah Chandler believed that information of a type which he called "state secrets" should not be divulged "for public reasons." Consequently the way of the Lincoln writer, trying to piece together the warp and woof, is exceedingly hard.

Why did Stanton persuade Grant to remain away from Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, although the General had accepted the President's invitation and assurances of his presence had been given to the public? Why did Stanton close the least likely of Booth's avenues of escape first, and the most likely last, after the assassin had traveled far south of the capital? Why did Stanton assign to Lincoln on that night two guards not of unquestioned reliability? One of these, John F. Parker, remained a person of some importance as long as Stanton retained his power, and then was speedily dismissed. If Stanton had been consistent with his ruthless actions of the past, would he not have had Parker court-martialed for neglect of duty?

The book is pretty largely a case history of the assassination. Practically all the evidence is circumstantial and the author points out that it cannot be considered conclusive in any respect. Nevertheless some person or political group presumably guided the trigger hand of John Wilkes Booth. The 500 pages are marked by a refreshing directness of narrative and subtle deduction. There are an excellent index, helpful supplementary notes and photostatic copies of letters and documents. "Why Was Lincoln Murdered?" has the breath-taking quality of detective fiction, and is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to that part of history dealing with Lincoln's effacement.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Looks Smaller Than Ever



Nancy Plays the Soup Game

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl, and her name was Nancy, and she was the nicest little girl, and if she had one fault it was this—she would NOT eat her celery soup. Fish? Yes. Meat? Yes. Pie, cake, ice cream? Especially, yes; but celery soup? No. No, sir, she would not eat her celery soup but instead sometimes she made loud sucking noises with it, and sometimes she would paddle it with her spoon. This is really too awful to tell, but it has to be set down, yes, sometimes she pretended to eat it, but spilled it down on her plate under the soup bowl or on the rug. Now wasn't that too awful?

So of course, somebody had to take steps.

So her Daddy called in an especially nice Fairy, who helped him a good deal at odd times, and explained the matter to her, all except the too-awful part, and the Fairy said, "Let me think." So she thought; and then she said I must look into my card index for Soups.

Now a card index is a thing where you look things up in, and she spent a good deal of her time looking under her card index for Soups, but somehow it only showed how to MAKE soups, all sorts of soups, and not how to get soups eaten up after they are made, which is far, far more important. So then she said, "I know. I must look under my card index for 'Nancy.'" So she did that, too, and it took an even longer time, but somehow or other that didn't seem to be right, either, because there were so many Nancy's, and there was only this one who didn't like soup, and particularly Celery soup. So then the Fairy finally looked up "Celery," and spent a very long time looking that up; but no, that did not do, either.

"Ah," said the Fairy, "now I know what I shall do;" and what did she do but look up all three things TOGETHER; yes, sir, Soups, and Nancy and Celery, and there she had it in no time! I can tell you, an index like that is a handy index, and worth a great deal of money.

"Well," she said to Nancy's Daddy, "you say she won't eat soup?" "Celery Soup," said Nancy's Daddy. "And she sometimes sucks her soup, and sometimes paddles it?" "Yes," said Nancy's Daddy, "and sometimes she spills. There, now, I almost told you the too-awful part." "Well," said the Fairy, "that is easy to fix up; hohum, it is too easy!"

"Well, what do I do?" said Nancy's Daddy.

"You must do two things," said the Fairy. "You see this cracker? Well, it is very special and you must sprinkle Nancy's bowl with pieces of it, and you must say these words, which are Magic:

> "Celery soup
> Eat it all oop;
>
> "Eat it all up—
> Zelery Zup!"

So Nancy's Daddy tried that. Believe it or not, the very next night there was soup.

"Oh, goody," said Nancy's Daddy. "Celery soup!"

"Celery soup," said Nancy. "Armpf!"

And Nancy was just about going to make sucking noises with her spoon, and maybe even Something Worse, when her Daddy dropped some of the cracker pieces on top and whispered the Magic.

"Now," he explained, "it's a game. And you have to take them all up with your spoon as they float there, just one at a time."

"Oh, it's a GAME!" said Nancy. And while her Daddy and the Fairy watched anxiously, she gobbled up the soup as fast as she could. "I won," said Nancy triumphantly.

"Are the crackers all gone?" asked her Daddy.

"Yes," said Nancy.

And the Celery Soup was all gone, too.

R. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

"Once Bitten"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A question of expediency as well as of ethics is involved in a declaration made in the press of Germany to justify present non-observance by that country of a pact made with the Vatican in July, 1933.

"Loyalty to a treaty," says the Völkische Beobachter, in a recent issue, "cannot be held binding always and in all circumstances." The particular "circumstances" found by the Beobachter in the Vatican pact were provisions "proved by experience to be capable of endangering the welfare of the state, internally and externally."

The argument here used is of interest because if its rectitude were conceded, it would make a nation the judge in its own case, thereby opening the door to practices liable to damage confidence in undertakings far beyond the range of those actually non-observed.

It is true that changed conditions may render fulfillment of a particular contract undesirable. But, so long as such fulfillment is possible, the right course lies, not in unilateral repudiation but in arbitration. This is because the approval of an impartial tribunal alone can justify change in an agreement deliberately entered into.

A nation does not differ from an individual in this respect.

"The homely adage, "Once bitten, twice shy," in fact holds generally, and no one—no matter how powerful—can afford to overlook this truth, for the human being is a social being, and collectively as well as individually he must bow in the end to public opinion.

E. C. C.

London, Eng.

For Better Household Workers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the 1921 immigration quota laws reduced the importation of household workers from Europe there has been a gradual shortage of supply, so that today there is a definite lack of capable domestic workers.

Why should not the public schools provide a vocational course to equip American girls to meet this demand? It should no longer be necessary for overworked mothers to spend time and energy training them on the job only to have them leave when the training period is over.

What a boon it would be if the mothers of America could apply to the public schools for household workers and receive the same quality of finished workmanship which business men have learned to expect from their stenographers!

CHARLOTTE B. GERBER

Hollywood, Calif.

Refusing Dividends of Death

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prices and profits in the "durable goods" industries continue to rise, due largely to foreign purchasing in preparation for war. This buying falls roughly into three categories: (1) arms, ammunition and implements of war; (2) the machinery with which arms, ammunition and implements of war can be manufactured abroad, and (3) the raw materials such as copper, iron, steel, scrap iron, zinc, lead, aluminum and tungsten that are essential in such manufacture.

It is not enough when pacifists who own stock in arms companies beat their swords-shares into plow-shares. The real test of our pacificism would come were we asked to refuse to have any part in the dividends of companies whose sales of machinery or raw materials are destined to aid in some future war; or, in the alternative, were we called upon to force the managers of such enterprises to cease making money for us by such means, under pain of being discharged.

No greater love is there in any man than this, that he would decline to accept dividends, or let his dividends decline, for the cause of peace. In wartime, we were urged to "give till it hurts." How many pacifists are ready now to give up profits when it hurts? Speech on behalf of pacifism may be silvern, but self-sacrifice is golden.

HAROLD ROLAND SHAPIRO

New York, N. Y.

Coercion of the Court?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is not the President lowering the dignity of his high office in trying to coerce either the Congress or the court to act acording to his judgment rather than their own? Should he not rather support their opinions than dictate his own? There is plenty of room for his support and helpful information and advice; but does the country want his dictatorship?

Seattle, Wash. JOHN C. FREEMAN JR.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Public's Interest in Sit-Downs

THE reckless leaders of labor who have called sit-down strikes in many parts of the country ought now to find in the affair at Hershey a warning of the familar truth that violence breeds violence. They ought also to find a useful reminder of the fact that the interests of an important third party are involved in these attempts of theirs to settle an industrial dispute through a resort to force. The third party is the general public: typified, at Hershey, by the farmers who lost a market for their goods. But some part of this general public, and usually a larger part, suffers similarly whenever a labor union resorts suddenly and without warning to the new method of the sit-down strike. In their own interest the discoverers of this new method will do well to remember that, after all, they represent only a minority of the organized labor movement, and that the organized labor movement is in itself only a small minority of the whole rank-and-file of people gainfully employed in the United States.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

The Farm Question Goes to Town

By Nathaniel R. White
Editor of the Falmouth (Ky.) Outlook

INFORMATION on the farm question derived from one's reading often leaves the impression that the average American farmer is in a hole so deep that only the Government can dig him out. My experience in a farming section has not borne out this impression.

There can be no doubt but that there is a farm problem, but it is not on the farm. It is one of prices. All other issues, even those arising from unforeseen weather conditions, can be met by an industrious and ingenious farmer. Suffering and injustice arise from prices for farm products which are kept low by monopolies. If a governmental ax could get at this, the average farmer would be out of most holes, even imaginary ones.

The average American farm man and woman is independent to such a point that the independence approaches fanaticism. A common expression among farm people is, "At least, I'm my own boss."

The line fence illustrates this independence. The average farmer is meticulous in seeing that his line fence is placed in perfect accordance with the surveyor's plat. The same thought is illustrated in his care of livestock. He is alert in keeping his stock well-fed, watered and well-fenced, off of his neighbor's premises. He is as consistent in paying his bills as he is in running his line fence or taking care of his stock.

This is the average farm man and woman in my experience. They want everything due and not a penny over and want to pay everything they owe and not a penny over. This is a hewing of the line which is so exact that it defies even micrometric analysis.

Despite the "plight of the farmer" in press dispatches and the speeches of some politicians, the average farm family is independent and proud of its integrity. It does not want a dole from the Government.

There are many direct opposites of the average farmer. These approve of any kind of help, whatever the source. This type is distinguished by poor fences, careless handling of livestock and inattention to financial obligations. This type prefers to "go huntin'" when the time for fixing the fence is at hand, to "go fishin'" when plowing time is near and to "go to town" when there is farm work to do. As a consequence, spring rains catch him before his plowing is done; summer heat comes before his plants or seeds are in the ground, and frost comes before his crops are mature. He is continually behind the seasons. This type is fit material for politicians and a propaganda press, but this is not average.

It should be clear that a dole of any kind, while acceptable to the second type of farmer, is adding to his burden. It is making him more and more dependent upon others rather than himself and is undermining what little integrity he expresses.

With the exception of the arbitrary control of prices by monopolies, and the differences between industry and laziness, there is, in my experience, no farm problem other than there is a manufacturer's problem, a journalist's problem or a lawyer's problem.

What of the farm tenant? Here, as in the landowner class, the differences wrought by industry and laziness are apparent.

An industrious and thrifty tenant family has opportunity for progress. The rural school system in Kentucky is adequate for all farm boys and girls to receive a high school education. The practice of thrift, alertness and industry will clear the way for a tenant family to become prosperous landowners. There is need of economy, but there is not need of poverty.

Most landowners want to be fair with their tenants. There are exceptions, but if a tenant's plight in my section is bad, it is usually the fault of the tenant and not the landowner. In no place is the mental condition of a person reflected more clearly than on the farm. Free of the domination of a time clock and subject only to himself as boss, a farm-tenant can work out his life to a successful or pitiful result. Sluggish thinking shows up in late crops, work piled up, eventual discouragement, despair and poverty. Active thinking shows up in moments utilized and progress won.

The average farmer is successful because he is wide awake, willing to plan his time and do his work. If a farmer fails it is because he has not overcome laziness, has gone to sleep on the job, or has entertained ideas of expansion which were too big to be practical. Nothing but unfair prices for farm produce can get a farmer in a hole, and if resourceful he can meet even that.

Americans who are acquainted with farm folks only through academics should be grateful for their integrity and strength of character, their independence and industry. They should beware of cure-all schemes to subsidize the farm and destroy the farmer's innate sense of independence. The good farmer doesn't need them. The poor or sluggish farmer would only be helped temporarily. Where one should be alert is in seeing that this feeling of independence is not smothered by unfair control of prices for farm produce. Food retailers charge high prices for produce, but the money in many instances does not reach the farm. This is the farm problem, and it is not on the farm.